CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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July 16, 2025

Start: 11:08 a.m. Recess: 2:34 p.m.

HELD AT: Council Chambers - City Hall

B E F O R E: Kevin C. Riley,

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Shaun Abreu David M. Carr Kamillah Hanks Francisco P. Moya

Yusef Salaam Lynn C. Schulman

Dan Baker Emergency Physician and President of Lenox Hill Hospital

Sharon Pope Marshall Executive Director of CIVITAS

Marina Tassant-Solet CROLHN, in opposition

Johnathan Cogswell

Tomas Rossant Self

Valerie Mason Chairperson of Manhattan CB8

Nuha Ansari Friends of the Upper East Side

Jimmy Aguira Local 28

Tomas Rossant

Jim Stinks

Mike Hoke

Lisa Lau AICP, Inc

Nick Williams Self

Daniel Baker Self

Melanie Meyers Self

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Marco Tamayo Self

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Bryan Verona 78<sup>th</sup> Street Block Association

Rachel Starch Self

Lenore Pasavante(SP?)
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Andrea Goldwin New York Landmarks Conservancy

George Janes CPOCH

Dan Dunhamm Self

Patricia Raciti Self

Amy Attis Self

Susan Fall Hill Self

Richard Scharf Self

Lynal Breck Self

Benjamin Marcus Self

Jan Terhar Self

Evelyn Finster Self

Pierre Van Boxdale Self

John Auxman Self

Anne Goodbody Self

Cloey Davis Self

Michelle Jeffrey Self

Raya Sinha Self

Elaine Levy Self

Feliz Cohen Self

Eileen Toback Self

Barbara Zinn Moore Self

Kevin Brown Self

Chad Perky Self

Loney Levy Self

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: This is a microphone check on the Committee of Zoning and Franchises recorded by James Marino on July 16, 2025 in the Chambers.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Good morning and welcome to today's New York City Council Hearing for the Subcommittee on Zoning and Franchises. At this time, we would like you to silence all cell phone and electronic devices and do not approach the dais unless your name has been called. Chair, we are ready to begin.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: [GAVEL] Good morning and welcome to a meeting of the Subcommittee on Zoning and Franchises. I am Council Member Kevin Riley, Chair of this Subcommittee and I am joined today by Council Member Powers.

Today we are scheduled to hold one public hearing regarding the proposal known as Lenox Hill Hospital in Council Member Powers district. Before opening the hearing, I will first go over the hearing procedures. This meeting is being held at hybrid format. Members of the public who wish to testify may testify in person or through Zoom. Members of the public wishing to testify remotely, may register by visiting the New York City Council's website at

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2 www.council.nyc.gov/landuse to sign up. And for 3 those of you here in person, please see one of the 4 Sergeant at Arms to prepare and submit a speakers card. Members of the public may also view a livestream broadcast of this meeting at the Council's 6 7 website. When you are called to testify before the Subcommittee, if joining remotely, you will remain 8 muted until recognized by myself to speak. are recognized, your microphone will be unmuted. 10 11 will public testimony to two minutes per witness. Ιf

Subcommittee to consider or if you have written testimony you would like to submit instead of

you have additional testimony, you would like the

15 appearing in person, please email it to

16 | landusetestimony@council.nyc.gov.

Written testimony may be submitted up to three days after the hearing is closed. Please indicate the LU number and/or project name in the subject line of your email. We request that the witnesses joining us remotely remain in the meeting until you are excused by myself as Council Members may have questions. Lastly, for everyone attending today's meeting, this is a government proceeding and decorum must be observed at all times.

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Members of the public are asked not to speak during the meeting unless you are testifying. The witness table is reserved for people called to testify and no video recording or photography is allowed from the witness table. Further, members of the public may not present audio or video recording as testimony but may submit transcripts of such recordings to the Sergeant at Arms for inclusion in the hearing record.

I will now open the public hearing on

Preconsidered LU's relating to the Lenox Hill

Hospital proposal on the upper east side. The

applicant is seeking to modernize and enlarge the

hospital, which has been at this site since the

1800's. The current hospital consists of ten

buildings and the proposal involves demolitions, some

of the existing buildings to construct a new building

and renovate in the remaining buildings.

For anyone wishing to testify on this item remotely, if you have not already done so, you must register online by visiting the Council's website at council.nyc.gov/landuse.

For anyone with us in person, please see one of the Sergeant at Arms to submit a speakers card and if

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you are filling out a speakers card, please make sure
to indicate whether you are testifying in favor or in
opposition. As always, if you prefer to submit
written testimony, you may do so by emailing it to
landusetestimony@council.nyc.gov.

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I would now like to recognize Council Member Powers for his remarks.

Good morning and thank you for being here and those tuning in online, welcome as well. City Council Member Keith Powers representing the Lenox Hill hospital site in the upper east side, which we are discussing today. It's been my great privilege to represent to this area for the last eight years. I want to thank everyone who is here today. I want to thank many of my constituents and community board members who are here. I want to thank the team at Lenox Hill Hospital and Dr. Baker for being here as well to discuss an important project on the upper east side and for the city.

As many of you know, I've heard feedback from many constituents in this area who feel strongly about this proposal and many that you will hear from today. While I think many of us have supported

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 12 modernizing an outdated hospital, we all feel the final proposal must better reflect to communities understandable concerns about the construction timeline, whether that means to limit a construction

zone and ultimately about the height and the scale.

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A successful plan here would deliver excellent health care at a more appropriate scale with less disruption. This proposal has gone through numerous iterations, so I just want to give a little bit of background on the previous versions of this project.

In 2019, Northwell originally proposed a 516 foot hospital building, with a 490 foot residential tower. I agree with the community and ultimately we worked with Northwell that this was out of scale with the neighborhood and we convened a taskforce with the borough president to suggest a more suitable plan.

Northwell responded by revising this proposal to a 436 foot proposal building and remove the Park

Avenue Tower and then more recently presented a new option lowering the height to 390 feet on Lexington Avenue and spreading the building across the midblock. That is a short cut to a very long conversation that took place in between all of that but here we are today with two options before us in

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 13

terms of two proposals I should say before us and
after hearing neighbors' concerns about disruptive

construction, we have been able to reduce the

duration from 11 to 9 years, though I think I echo

the concerns of many constituents that while this is

progress, there is still a lot more to do. Despite

these improvements the proposed building is still

very tall and too tall and the construction timeline
is too long.

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The neighbors have had reasonable concerns. They fear construction noise will make their quiet residential streets unbearable. Parents worry about kids walking to school through a dusty construction zone and anyone who lives in this area continue to be concerned about what the ten year or nine year timeline will be like to live in.

I am determined to find a real estate plan that better reflects those community concerns, while also ensuring that we can maintain cutting edge health care at Lenox Hill Hospital. It's important not to lose site of the critical purpose of this building and this block. It's health care for patients in their most vulnerable moments. Lenox Hill Hospital treats 144,000 patients a year, employs 5,000 health

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 14 care workers and has served New Yorkers for over a century.

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There seems to be - not to mention the many other jobs that would be part of this construction as well. There seems to be an unanimous agreement that Lenox Hill Hospitals current outdated building does not meet the standards of modern medicine. The renovation would expand the emergency department, upgrade the operating rooms, and give every patient a single bedroom. It's our hope that the final plan will be able to deliver quality health care while understanding and respecting the communities concerns.

I want to thank the many members of the coalition and the community members who have spent countless hours with my office and my team walking through their concerns. I want to thank the Community Board. I know our Community Board Chair and other members are here today for their input in this process as well and I want to thank the team at Northwell for their continued listening and for being here today to present on their plan. And of course, I want to thank my team to Carolyn and Ben who have also spent countless hours with the Community Board members,

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I also want to thank Chair Riley and all the staff at the Council Land Use division for your work on this application and many other applications that come through your Committee. With that, I look forward to hearing everyone's testimony here today and look forward to continuing this conversation afterwards. Thanks so much.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Council Member

Powers. Just for the record, the LU Numbers for this

project is LU 339, 340 and 341. I will now call the

applicant panel for this proposal, which consists of

Johnathan Cogswell, Tomas Rossant, Jim Stinks, Mike

Hoke, Lisa Lau, and Nick Williams. Can you please

come to the podium and Dr. Baker?

Counsel, can you please administer the affirmation?

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Yes, could you all please raise your right hand and could you state your name for the record, starting from right to left? You have to turn on your microphone.

DANIEL BAKER: Daniel Baker.

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 16 2 MELANIE MEYERS: Melanie Meyers. 3 JOHNATHAN COGSWELL: Johnathan Cogswell. 4 LISA LAU: Lisa Lau. COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Can you please keep your right hand raised and do you swear to tell the truth 6 7 and nothing but the truth in your testimony today and in response to Council Member questions? 8 PANEL: I do. COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. 10 11 CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you for the viewing 12 If you need an accessible version of this 13 presentation, please send the email request to 14 landusetestimony@council.nyc.gov and now the 15 applicant team may begin. Please state your name and organization for the record before you begin. 16 17 may begin. DAN BAKER: Good morning Council Members and 18 19 thank you for the opportunity to present to you. We 20 are exceptionally excited to talk about the redevelopment of Lenox Hill Hospital. My name is Dan 21 I am an emergency physician and I am the 2.2 2.3 President of Lenox Hill Hospital. Next slide. It is important that we recognize and are very 24

core this project is a health care project and as was

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 17 stated by the Council Member, we are so proud of the patients of the communities that we have served for the past 160 years. This project is equally about a renewal and a modernization. An investment in our infrastructure to lift our facilities could measure it to the care that we provide to our patients each and every day. Next slide.

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This project puts the patient at the center of everything that we want to do. That's part of our mission statement. It's represented in the accolades that we have developed on clinical care with six of our specialties ranked in the top 50 nationally per US News and World Report and for the fourth year in a row, health grades has listed us as a top 50 best hospital.

We equally understand the foundational pillar that a hospital represents to a community and we work with many community parties to continue that integration. We screen all of our patients for food insecurity and we work with Gods Lovers We Deliver for those who qualify to assure that they have the food they need for health. We've worked with the New York City Department of Education and Future Ready

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to health care and we have many vaccination clinics,
screenings for blood pressure, vision, chronic
diseases to move out into community and meet patients
where they are to assure they again have the health
care they need. Next slide.

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When we look at who we are, we represent something that's far bigger than the geographic location we have on the upper east side. We have approximately 144,000 visits a year, which includes 4,000 deliveries, 14,0000 surgeries, greater than 50,000 emergency department visits, and when we look at that patient population in terms of where they come from, the graph on the right will show that about 46.5 percent of our patients come from Manhattan County, another 12.8 percent from the Bronx, 11.3 percent from Brooklyn and 10.9 percent from Queens. All told three quarters of our patients come from New York City at large.

Equally over 60 percent of our patients use public insurance, that being both Medicare and Medicaid and 55 percent of our patients identify as non-White. This is a population that represents a greater New York City population and one of which we're very proud. Next slide.

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When we think about renewing our facility, this has to do with the way that we have been on this block over the course of decades and we have stitched ten buildings together. On the right side of the diagram you see that we have buildings from the 1800's and into the 1900's and then our newest building on Park Avenue is from 1972, which is now over 50 years old. There are infrastructure problems that prohibit renewal. Floor to ceiling heights, the different configurations and then in addition, the four buildings which are marked in orange here, structurally cannot house inpatient care, which is why our redevelopment and our proposal focuses on the eastern end our block on Lexington Avenue.

The majority of our beds are in shared rooms not commeasured with where we want to be. Our operating rooms are undersized for the modern technology and the ability to really care for the patients that we serve and our emergency department, which has been home for me for so many years offers exceptional, efficient care and a wholly undersized environment. Next slide.

When we look at the need to renew and how we built our hospital from this, we had to start with

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 20

the clinical services that we provide to the

community on a daily basis. Some of which are listed

on the right, that stems from behavioral health to

multiple surgical specificalities, to cancer care and

maternal child. We additionally looked at the

population growth, at the aging population and the

8 rising demand for specialized care and that's how we

put together our proposal and ended up with the

10 building that we did.

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It's thinking about a failure of proposed rezoning and a failure in investment and infrastructure that unfortunately would cost us to think about what services can we no longer offer.

We've seen that played out with the closure of St.

Vincents and most recently, with the closure of Mount Sinai Beth Israel and that is not a story that we would like to have be ours. Next slide.

Key drivers in this project stem from single bedded rooms. This is definitively better for clinical outcomes that puts the patient at the center, one patient, one bed, one bathroom, with any one that they want to bring in with them to receive care. We equally can better bring care to the patient, rather than the patient to care. It's

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 2 better operationally. We don't have to match gender, 3 sickness, disease, in order to allow a patient to 4 actually enter into a bed that might be otherwise

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those six specialties, which really push the clinical 6

available. We need to modernize our OR's again,

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7 frontier of that care. They need space for the

robots, for the monitors, for the people who are 8

operating those and they need to improve. And then

again, our emergency department, we need to be able 10

11 to put patients into private locations so they have

12 privacy, less anxiety and that we can provide all the

13 care that we need to where they are.

> The bottom right picture is what a modern emergency department would look like and what the emergency department at Greenwich Village Hospital Importantly, we have a commitment to our does. patients and our mission that we will maintain ongoing operations throughout this project. cannot nor will we close.

> Next slide. Taking a look at our program summary, the differences between what we have existing as well as what we have proposed. On the fourth row, you can see that we operate about 450 beds in our current state. That is not the same

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number of rooms because right now we have single and double bedded rooms, with over two-thirds of our beds in double bedded rooms at this time. The intent is to increase from 450 to 475 but most importantly every single one of those beds being in its own room. So, beds equaling the room count, again putting the patient at the center of what we want. We will increase the size of our emergency department from 34 to 48. This is benchmarked against 50,000 plus visit annual emergency departments and again allows for the privacy and care they need and we'll talk about the ambulance base as well as the material center that we will have in a few slides.

Looking at the street environment and access improvements, we have a \$20 million commitment to the six subway stop. This is what I take to and from every work. I know that the congestion exists there but we are now going to bring this into our building. We will make it ADA compliant. We will make it commeasure it with what an Upper East Sider should experience on the six train, which is highly utilized.

Equally, we understand that we have to be better at our block and that's one of the goals of our

projects. Instead of having 77 Street be our ambulance bay, we will now incorporate those and internalize those into the hospital. No longer causing substantial congestion all the way down 77<sup>th</sup> Street and equally again, being the patients centric, faster care with no exposure to inclement weather. And on the 76<sup>th</sup> Street side, we will right size the number of material size base that we have to be able to incorporate the trucks that we do. It will be site on scene to our communities and our neighbors so they do not experience what they do now. Next slide.

A little bit about our project development.

We've been going at this for quite some time. We came out in 2019 with initial zoning board and community board 8 presentations and at that time, the proposal was 516 feet on Lexington with a residential tower. We formulated a taskforce with Keith Powers as well as with Gale Brewer and there was a lot of dialogue that occurred in that time period. We were then unfortunately interrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic but through listening to the community and the dialogue that occurred, we came out of that pandemic in 2023 with a new proposal, which substantially reduced the height to 436 feet on

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 24
Lexington and eliminated the residential component
which was universally disliked.

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We then went through pre-scoping and scoping and then further or application developed such that we entered the ULURP with a new option. We tried to continue to listen and continue to reduce the height. We're now under 400 feet at 395 and pushing just slightly into the mid-block. Next slide. A little bit about how our ground floor will change. We move our entrance to the hospital to 76th Street and Lexington. It's much larger, it's much more spacious. It's more consistent with inviting the community and our patients in and it removes the pedestrian traffic that goes to the mid-block. will be a small retail, which is a pharmacy. will be an emergency walk in entrance immediately adjacent to the subway, a staff entrance and then past all of those entrances will be the incorporation of those ambulances again within our facilities and off 77<sup>th</sup> Street. There's a mother, baby entrance on Park Avenue and then continuing on to 76th Street, that's where we'll have multiple receiving bays that again allow for the trucks to pull in quickly, fast folded doors so that no one has to receive the

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 25 materials as they are delivered to the hospital.

Next slide.

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Here's the schematic of Option versus Option 2, this is looking northbound from 76<sup>th</sup> Street. On Option 1, you can see the height with mechanicals. It's currently at 436 feet. On Option 2, the height with mechanicals is 395 feet, on Lexington with 360 feet in the mid-block. Next slide.

A couple of quick renderings. This is what Option 1 would look like looking southbound from 79th and Lexington. Next slide. This would be Option 2. Next slide. This is what our entrance could look like and again, currently illustrative but much more grand and inviting to the community and much easier for our patients to access. Next slide. The subway entrance as we spoke to incorporated into our building with an overhang that allows you to walk the length of the block. Next slide. And then lastly a view from 75<sup>th</sup> and Park and what is difficult to see in this is just how our building would peak out over its neighbors. It really does not cause massive disruption to what we see on Park Avenue. And now I'm going to turn it over to my colleague Melanie Meyers for a summary of the zoning actions.

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MELANIE MEYERS: Thank you and next slide please.

My name is Melanie Meyers, Land Use Council with Fried Frank. So, just a quick overview of the actions. There are three actions before this Committee. It's a Zoning Map Amendment, a Zoning

Text, and a special permit to allow for the hospital

8 redevelopment. There is also an authorization for

9 transit improvements for the subway that Dr. Baker

described and a certification for the easement volume

11 | that the subway will be located in. Next slide.

First is the Zoning Map Amendment. The current site is located in three zoning districts. On the Park Avenue frontage, it is an R10 District within the Park improvement district that allows for a community facility at 10 FAR and for residential at 12 FAR with the City of Yes zoning.

In the mid-block, it is zoned REB. The current building does not comply with that but that would allow for a community facility FAR of 5.1 and then on the Lexington Avenue Frontage, it's currently C18X which allows for nine for community facility, 10.8 for residential. What we're proposing to do is to rezone the mid-block to C18, the Lexington Avenue Frontage to C19 and the Park Avenue frontage would

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 27 remain unchanged. That would allow for a base FAR for community facility of ten over the entire block, which is consistent with many of the other hospital institutions in the city.

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The next slide please. The Zoning Text

Amendments, there are four. The principle one is creating a new special permit under an Article 7

Chapter 4 that will allow for a floor area bonus for the modification and upgrade of an existing hospital where they occupy a full block in these districts.

The second text amendment would allow for the special permit to be used in conjunction with the transit improvement bonus. The third would make the hospital special permit available in the parking improvement district with some details and finally, as a technical matter, we would be amending Appendix F to make the rezoned area a mandatory, inclusionary housing area. Next slide.

The hospital special permit itself would be asking for the 20 percent floor area bonus for the upgraded hospital. It would allow for an additional .5 of additional transit bonus. There would be height and setback modifications and other bulk intervals and finally, it would establish an envelope

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 28 for development on the project block, so that there would be certainty with regards to the project and

development. Next slide.

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So, looking at, these are the two envelopes that are part of the application itself. You're looking at the 76<sup>th</sup> Street is on the sort of lower, to lower right and Park Avenue is on the lower left. So, you can see the taller portion of the envelope Option 1 rising to a base height of 195 feet then stepping back to the 436 foot height that was mentioned. And then the envelope would drop down and as you move closer to Park Avenue you'd see that the envelope actually wraps around, it's generally the same height of the buildings that exist today.

On the left, you have Option 2 and again base height of 195 feet then a set back to the 395 foot height and then as you step into - further into the mid-block and to the west, there's a component that would drop down to a height of 360 feet and again, when you get to the Park Avenue Frontage, the envelope would wrap around the existing buildings. Next slide.

And then finally, so these actions were authorizations from the City Planning Commission but

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 29 there are authorizations and certifications 2 3 associated with the envelope, or with the transit improvements that Dr. Baker described. 4 That includes

5 removing the stairs on the sidewalk and creating a

new, larger stair within the volume as well as ADA 6

7 accessibility from the street level to the platform

itself. 8

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Next slide please. So, we also just wanted to point out in terms of the - uhm, in terms of precedent, every larger complex has received approvals. Hospital need to grow and they have been able to grow or they've been able to be successful. So, with this, the Long Island Hospital proposal, the Lenox Hill proposal will be at a little over one million square feet of floor area, well within the scale of the hospital facilities that have been approved in the past including by the City Council. Next slide.

Similarly in terms of the height that we're asking for, the tallest element of our proposal between 395 and 436 feet is well within the height and scale of other buildings that have been built in hospitals and that have been approved. And so, while we recognize that this is a project that is a

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 30 significant project and one that deserves a lot of attention, we also think that it's well within the zoning precedents that have been seen before. Next slide. And with that, we have members of our architect team, our facilities team and our environmental team and we're happy to answer any questions.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you so much. I have a few questions and then I'm going to turn it over to Council Member Powers. In 2019, Northwell Health initially proposed a 500 foot tall hospital building that you discussed earlier Dr. Baker, with an adjacent residential building. You discussed how the community was universally something that everyone didn't agree with. How is this revised proposal more responsive to the communities concerns?

DAN BAKER: So, the revised proposal is responsive in two ways to that initial proposal. First in removing the residential component piece. That was something that through the taskforce was not wanted and we subsequently removed that. So, that entirely came out of our proposal.

Second was an understanding that the community felt that 516 feet was too tall. So, we reduced it

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 31 over 80 feet to 436. Again, I understand that there is a desire for further reduction but we built this based on the clinical services that we proved and so, when we think about the care that we provide across the different services, that's what gets us to that height and further reduction in height causes us to have to think about what does the hospital no longer offer to the community?

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But I feel again that this was something where while it might not have to the degree that the community wanted it was still very much listening about height being important and again, the removal of the residential equally so.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: You spoke about the beds.

Can you state how many beds you guys currently have now or how many beds that you're proposing and you said single beds you're proposing now correct?

DAN BAKER: Correct. So right now we have 450 beds. The proposal has a modest increase to 475 total beds. The real difference here and what changes in terms of the zoning and massing as twofold, one is current code and regulation where everything got a bit bigger as health care continued to evolve and secondly, over two-thirds of those 450

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7 period of probable great anxiety for yourself who is

and you don't know again as you enter in a time

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going to be in there with you, and we need to change 8

that and that's what this proposal does by making it

so there is an equitable distribution of single

11 bedded rooms across all of our patients.

> We also understand as this often come up, Medicare currently reverses those. They do across the United States. They do in New York as well and they will continue to do so in the future when we have them.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: So, just for my understanding, 475 of the beds will be single beds or just two-thirds of 475?

DAN BAKER: All 475.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: All 475 will be single beds and you'll be able to provide the services directly within the rooms?

DAN BAKER: It allows us to do many things about bringing services to the rooms. We have technology

2 such as ultrasound or echocardiograms or these

3 different pieces that often we then have to take the

4 patient, transport them to the department, perform

5 the procedure or the imaging there and then bring

6 them back.

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And this really allows space for us to bring that technology into the room and do it right at the bedside.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Okay, I guess I have a technical question now because I have a friend who is a transporter. So within that career position, what happens with that job within the hospital?

DAN BAKER: We will still have great need for transporters.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Okay.

DAN BAKER: There are still many places that patients will need to go whether that's the operating room, whether it's to a procedural unit like endoscopy or any of those different pieces and most importantly, getting patients from the emergency department to the beds they need.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Okay, alright. New York City has experienced a series of hospital closures in recent decades, including Mount Sinai, Beth Israel,

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

2 and Cabrini Hospital in Gramercy Park and St. Vincent

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3 Hospital in Greenwich Village. Why is it important

4 to operate Lenox Hospital at this location and have

5 you explored relocating to a different location given

6 that you need significant infrastructure upgrades?

DAN BAKER: So, uhm, that's a great question and if we look at a couple of those different closures, when St. Vincent's closed, Northwell came in and did a community needs assessment to understand why we

12 up opening up the state's first standalone emergency

couldn't build a hospital on that location.

department. And that building, which is now

14 Northwell Greenwich Village Hospital, later on at the

end of July early August will open the state's first

16 standalone cardiac catheterization lab and inpatient

17 beds becoming really a micro-hospital and building

18 back care into that environment.

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So, we see that across Northwell where we're consistently looking at our hospitals, at our populations across the different boroughs and investing in every single one of those locations. Unfortunately, it's not so easy to just say we're

going to move everything that we do to a different

location. The patients rely on us where we are.

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They rely on the six train capabilities of getting to us. They rely on the services that we provide and equally, our community does too. I understand there are multiple hospitals that are on the upper east side but there are many, many, many people who live on the upper east side equally and we need to provide services to those people.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Okay, I want to recognize Council Member Moya has just joined us remotely. What were your considerations in determining the appropriate zoning district to facilitate the renovation of this hospital?

Do you want me to repeat that?

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DAN BAKER: Yes, if you don't mind.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Okay, what were your considerations in determining the appropriate zoning districts to facilitate the renovations of this hospital?

MELANIE MEYERS: Chair Riley, if it's okay, I'll take that. So, this was a long process as Dr. Baker has indicated. When we started looking at the zoning for the site, we looked at the districts that existed there today but we also looked at the precedent of other hospital institutions in the area, including on

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 36

the upper east side. The C19 that we're proposing

along Lexington Avenue is a zoning district that you

would see in just every campus, other campus on the

upper east side. That includes Mount Sinai, that

includes the Memorial Sloan Kettering and it includes

New York Presbyterian, it includes Hospital for

Special Surgery.

So, that so made sense for us as well. The midblock zone, which is also a zone that you would see in many of the hospital institutions. Campuses is one that also allows for that standard 10 FAR based zoning for community facility. It has a lower potential for residential and since this was a community facility project it was a zone that we felt was appropriate for the block. We also worked with City Planning in terms of thinking about the Zoning Map and in terms with City Planning staff and so that was also - it informed the decisions that we made.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: So, speaking about these different factors in a C19, can you explain the main difference between the C19 district proposed along Lenox Avenue in the C18 district proposed on the midblock?

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MELANIE MEYERS: Sure, on the C19 is a - for a

community facility project, there is actually

relatively little difference. The base remains 10

FAR for both of those sites. For a residential - the difference is actually if this were a residential

project, the residential project, the residential

density in the mid-block would be lower.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: I took a tour there last year with Dr. Baker and I just wanted to confirm that you guys are addressing the congestion issue because when we did walk the block, we did see the huge congestion issue that was on 77<sup>th</sup> Street, I believe, right? Can you discuss your plans on addressing that issue?

DAN BAKER: Sure, we're ongoing, trying to adjust it to begin with on the 76<sup>th</sup> Street Side for example, we eliminated the use of the larger semi-tractor trailers that we used to have that would impose themselves into the middle of the street. So, we have demanded from our vendors smaller trucks.

Smaller trucks mean more deliveries though so there are more trucks that are going down the block again.

So, the new loading docks would allow for both the bigger and the smaller trucks but they would not stick out into the street, on the sidewalk or block

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 38 any of the vehicular or pedestrian traffic and you wouldn't see what we have going on behind closed

doors. So, that's helps on the congestion on 76th

Street.

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On 79<sup>th</sup> the main congestion is due to our - I mean 77<sup>th</sup> excuse me, the main congestion is due to our ambulances. We receive thousands of patients a year in our ambulances and as they come down the block, they are trying very quickly to take that patient inside. And so, that quickness can be at the cost of allowing traffic columns to move down the street and that's what we want to change with bringing the ambulances into our building, so that they turn in. You don't see them. They don't block as they are unloading. They don't block at all from that perspective. The patient goes quicker into our facility and doesn't have to experience again the weather as they do so.

The other pieces of congestion is that we have a lot of pedestrian traffic that makes its way down 77<sup>th</sup> Street because all of our entrances to our hospital are on the street side rather than the avenue side. So, while patients come out and our team members come out of the subway, they then turn

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2 and go down that block causing a lot more traffic

3 down the block then they otherwise would. And what

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4 our intent is to put all of those entrances adjacent

5 | toward the Lexington side, so people could come in

6 very quickly, be off the street and then not bother.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: So, there will be no entrance on that side of  $77^{\text{th}}$  Street.

DAN BAKER: Correct.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Okay, why is it necessary to create a new special permit and order - excuse me, why is it necessary to create a new special permit in order to facilitate this renovation instead of mapping a zoning district with more density?

MELANIE MEYER: The value of having a special permit as opposed to a zoning district itself, the zoning district would be a roadmap that allowed for any volume, any kind of institution to use that additional density without there being any sort of controls. The special permit establishes the development envelope, so that clear where the development will occur but it will be located primarily on the Lexington Avenue frontage. So, there's a certainty associated with the special permit because it's project specific then a simple

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 40 zoning map, which would be available to any institution and any use that would be able to take advantage of that additional density.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Okay I just have one more question then I'm going to turn it to Council Member Powers for his lines of questions.

Can you explain, please explain what kind of regulatory approvals are needed from the New York

State Department of Health in order to move forward with this renovation and what the process of obtaining those approvals entails?

DAN BAKER: So, the process of obtaining the regulatory approvals through the Department of Health at the New York State is part of the CON process.

The Certificate of Need process. That is a process that happens after positive outcome on a ULURP and you know what you're building and we design the hospital. Then we will be working with the state on achieving those certificate of need component pieces to their agreement.

We have already presented to Department of

Health. We went up in advance about a year ago now

to talk with them because we know that that will be a

complex process given the nature of this project.

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They are very excited about the project. They are very excited about the renovation and the modernization of the hospital and understanding that this investment in health care is dooly needed particularly in New York City.

So, it will certainly be a long process that we have to work very closely with the state on but it's one that ultimately I think that we will achieve that CON.

CHAIRPERSON RESTLER: Thank you Dr. Baker and thank you to the panel. I'm going to turn it to Council Member Powers for his questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Thank you. Thank you
Council Member Riley, Chair Riley. Thank you guys
for that testimony. I have a long set of questions.

I just wanted to just pick up from where the Chair
left off on the Certificate of Need process. Could
you just elaborate on what would the timing of that
be? When would you go to the Department of State,
Department of Health for the Certificate of Need?

What that process looks like? What they will be
looking at? And when you would expect to get a
determination on that?

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DAN BAKER: The duration and timing I won't be able to answer today. I'll have to actually - I'll gladly get back to you on that and this is a process that goes back and forth in terms of the Department of Health having a requisite amount of information they're going to need on our programming, what changes there whether that's the change from 450 beds to 475. The change in our merchant department. All of these different pieces and we showcase the need through a complex, very specific process with strategic planning and looking at what those needs really are from a health care standpoint.

It includes a financial viability assessment. It includes a health care equity assessment in that CON but will be I believe that it will be an at least a year long process in terms of working with the state on this.

It's not uncommon to go through a strategic need with the department. We do multiple aspects of that, sometimes we have what's called a limited CON if we're changing something just on the small basis in the hospital. We need that same process, when we looked at the Northwell Greenwich Village site and opening up the catheterization lab in the inpatient

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 43 beds, we went through the same process. So, we have avenues working with our corporate sponsors at Northwell and really making sure that we can achieve

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this.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Okay, appreciate that and if you can let us know as you get information after the hearing about whether the general expectation is on a timeline, that would be helpful. Just to jump into a lot of questions here, I'll start sort of the big level here.

Obviously, you come into a proposal. You come into a process like this with a level of certainty. The plan is varied, still a lot of conversations to go. What is the alternate plan here if there — or what would — what is the alternate scenario of this doesn't move forward? We're in obviously a conversation, I think we all agree it's a hospital that needs modernization. It's pact work of buildings from various centuries but if this did not move forward, what would be the plans for Northwell Hospital and what would be the ultimate scenarios?

DAN BAKER: So, we don't have a formalized alternative plan at the moment that says this is exactly what we'd do if this process does not end in

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 44 a positive result. Part of that is something we have to go back and really think very strongly about what that will mean and what that will do. The aspects and the need of the project are very real and they will have very real implications on the ability of Lenox Hill to offer the care that it does for the next decade and generations to come. Again, we saw this at St. Vincents. We saw he need at St. Vincents. We saw St. Vincents actually apply for a rezoning and that didn't actually go through and St. Vincents closed. The same with Mount Sinai Beth Israel, when we look at what they were doing from afar, there was a lack of an investment in the infrastructure side. There was a lack of ability again to rebuild due to zoning regulations and all these different pieces and this unfortunately causes massive repercussions into the ability to operate That is something that we're going to health care. have as a very real piece. It will be very real about looking at the hospital, the future of what Lenox is actually able to provide within the space that we have. We will of course do our very best to assure that we continue what we can and we will

certainly look at every available option to us

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 45 outside of this as to what could be done. But there is no formal proposal of an alternative.

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COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: And what services do you think would be most impacted if you did not modernize or renovate or - yeah.

DAN BAKER: So, I think the services that would be most impacted first is our emergency department where 50,000 some patients a year rely on the emergent care that we offer them in a very small space. That continues to grow that the Israel's emergent department unfortunately shuttered, all emergency departments got busier, including ours both Lenox Hill as well as Northwell Greenwich Village and we see again with what we see in administration and the budgets that that's likely to continue to happen in many different hospitals without investment.

So, emergency care would certainly be something that would suffer. We'd have to look very careful at behavioral health. We'd have to look very careful at reducing a maternal child and our mother baby care.

We'd have to think strongly about the pediatrics that we offer and equally some of these other very important services Stroke, the reason these services — these are the services that are less entangled in

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 2 everything else that we do and that we can take a 3 look at how we would have to unfortunately reduce and/or cut them. They're necessary services and 4 they're not services that we want to do this with. This is not an ideal situation for us, nor something 6 that we would want but that is what we're looking at. COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Will Northwell 8 Thanks. and Lenox Hill commit to maintaining the permitted use of sort of the maintained permanent hospital use 10 11 on the entire lot? And are there any plans at any point to change any part of the campus back into 12 residential or any other use? 13 14 We are fully committed to hospital DAN BAKER: 15 throughout our block with no change or plans to 16 develop anything residential. 17 MELANIE MEYERS: And I'd just - the small detail. 18 COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Yeah. 19 MELANIE MEYERS: The application has a 2,500 20 square foot pharmacy retail space on Lexington 21 So, that is the very small exception to the 100 percent community facility. 2.2 2.3 COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Got it, appreciate that I think we mostly, we consider that within 24 nuance.

because as you know the community members put in

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 47 community boards resolution had called for capping the height at 215 across the entire lot. What kind of renovation is possible within the existing footprint and if you were to try a renovation in this footprint, could you tell us what you'd be capable of?

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DAN BAKER: So, when there are massive challenges to actually renovating and rebuilding within what we currently have. When you look at a building that is built in 1913 or 1930, you have to understand the underlying infrastructure of what's used. Even in the 1970's, galvanized plumbing, radiant heating, these types of things, which are not modern standards of how you would really want to care for patients and really offer their comfort equally.

Anytime we touch anything within the hospital, we bring it to its current code and that causes everything to be bigger, so any renovation in our hospital generally means a reduction in how many beds that we have or in the services that we can really do if we were to fully renovate.

I understand the communities desire for a lower height, what I struggle with is that we have a neighbor in the car lot between Madison and Park

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 48 Avenue which is at 436 feet and I'm not quite certain while a hotel with a resident component piece to it is allowable at that level equally across our immediate block or multiple buildings which are higher than 210. There's a 500 foot tower on 77th and 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and the list goes on and on at buildings which are over 400 to 500 feet in the upper east side, so I struggle with understanding why you want to limit the ability for us to provide care to communities and to patients, which is an altruistic mission in what we're doing based on this height. COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Yeah understood and I think that the aspiration here still is to try to make sure that the space being used here is not only kind of like urgent if necessary to the uses being associated with it but also that with the construction timeline and other things that are associated with larger scale construction that that for residential neighbors, they don't feel overwhelmed or pick the term by that. Obviously, some of the things that we talk about - we talk about you know modernizing is including the use of single

rooms from double rooms. Is that a requirement and

if so for new construction, if so, can you just point

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us to where or more importantly, have you investigated like a hybrid model, where you'd have some private rooms, you'd have some shared rooms? There might be some services or short term care or somebody might care or matter, you know whatever the terms less to - I know the outpatient outcomes might matter less. Would it be possible to renovate the

hospital, continue to offer double bedrooms and can

you talk to us about what is required here?

DAN BAKER: So, there is a regulation within New York State that new builds of hospital rooms are required to be single bedded. New York State is not alone in this endeavor. We see this across the country and that is really the standard of care. When we look at the use of a mixed model, those single and double beds, we have that now and unfortunately it leads to inequity and it leads to us making choices on which patients can have what, whether it's a medical need due to an isolation or whether it's not a medical need and then therefore we have to make this choice of who gets it.

We don't want to be in that situation again because we find that it's not the right thing to do clinically. When we look at the build of a new

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 50 single bedded room, it will be bigger than what would currently qualify and previous code is a double bedded room. So, any level of that, no matter what level of care this provided in that, any new room is automatically going to have a better experience for the patient than that previously existing double bedded rooms.

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Then we simply can't build double bedded rooms.

If it were possible, they would be twice the size as any one of the single bedded rooms. That's kind of the nature of how they would be and then the entire zoning and massing would be bigger. So, we have looked at that. We understand that it's a model that we live at the moment. We don't think it's the right model and that's why we're trying to move to all single bedded rooms.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Okay how does the proposed height of the hospital today compared to the heights and square footage for other hospitals on the upper east side?

DAN BAKER: So, we have that in one of our slides, if you want to go back uhm, one slide I think. Uhm, if somebody on Zoom is listening. There we go. So, uhm this is what the maximum building

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 51 height looks like from our hospital competitors and so, when we really look at where we are, you can see that the shortest of this is at currently 194 feet but you see anywhere from NYU all the way through to MSK being between 374 and 430 feet with MSK newest building being higher. So, we're not asking to outbuild what a hospital would normally build in terms of height in that perspective. Equally what waws brought up before in our process at City Planning was this idea of how much square footage do you really need and why do you need so much square footage and it's easy to take a number and say that it's big and twist it in that regard but when you look at the slide previous to this, you will see that

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Manhattan competitors.

So, while I understand it, we are smaller now.

We will still remain smaller and so we are not trying to outgrow the clinical services that we offer, nor are we trying to compete with NYP Columbia or Mount Sinai MSK in terms of the campuses that they have in Manhattan.

we will still be the smallest campus of those of our

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Got it. What's the current occupancy rate at the hospital, average?

DAN BAKER: So, we generally operate based on the average daily census around 80 percent. There is great literature and benchmarks that exist to show that that is a good place to be. In particular, when you have as many double bedded rooms as we do. challenge with a double bedded room again like I said is that you could have a patient who is waiting in the emergency department who is a man and there is a bed available but it's in a room with a woman and we can't then put that person immediately in that bed. But the number of computations that exist on there just continue to grow because it's not just gender. It's do you have an infectious disease that we can expose to a brand new patient who comes out from a knee replacement because you shouldn't have those in the same room.

Do you have particularly in the following winter time RSV, flu, AB COVID, all of these different pieces, all of which we test for prior to allowing a patient to go into a room so that we make certain that their safe and that causes great problem operationally. No hospital is able to operate 100 percent. It's just not possible from a way that

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patients come and go throughout, so that is again

3 around where we are at 80 percent now.

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COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Thank you for that.

Obviously a lot of this conversation is about - I

know they talked about these sort of services inside

the building. So whatever numbers we're looking at

sort end of the day about you know patient care and

it is about what is kind of - I don't want to say

necessary but let's use the word necessary inside the

building here.

What opportunities are there to shift some of the services here offsite to other locations or nearby to accommodate some of the concerns that have been raised? Have you looked at other sites to be able to put some of the services here? Obviously some of its mechanical space, you know other things that become necessary to operate in any sort of building here but can you just talk to us the process of looking at other sites, either nearby or elsewhere to look at how to shift some of these off this location to another location?

DAN BAKER: Absolutely. So this is something we look at on a regular basis. Uhm, one there are natural flows with health care where things that used

to have to be done in the hospital no longer have to be done in the hospital. Those naturally tend to come out of the hospital and we work with the multiple departments on assuring that that occurs. Often though those can be backfilled with more complicated care. As there becomes more complicated surgeries, more complicated diseases, as our population again tends to age, live longer, have multiple comorbidities.

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With that said, we've taken a look at our other sites with Northwell Greenwich Village, there's a commitment to opening up in-patient beds there. There's a limited number of beds that we can do but again looking at that and trying to keep that community that exists there that may need admission in that community. We know that's important. Equally, we look at a site that we have, Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital on  $64^{th}$  and  $2^{nd}$ . moved the entire of our medical oncology teams there and that is where they are currently. We took them out of the hospital because it was not an inpatient need so we're consistently looking at those different pieces in terms of what we can do. What we're left with and the remainder there is still a myriad of

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 55 services that required inpatient environment. When we look at a stroke patient, for example, a patient who comes in with the signs and symptoms of a stroke. They come into the emergency department. seen by an emergency department physician and all of the clinicians there. They're then seen by the neurologist and the neurology team. If they go then immediately to imaging, so that imaging has to be present in the hospital to be able to see whether that stroke is present and where it is present. are often then given an intervention to remove that clot which requires the interventional suite, the neurosurgical team and from that perspective and then they end up in the ICU before they end up in a tele unit before they end up being discharged. So, that is the complexity of something like a program that causes is hard to move fully out.

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COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Thanks. You plan to remained up say during the renovation. Can you talk to us how operations will continue during construction and what steps will be taken to minimize disruption to patients? And I guess a question that people asked is, if you are a patient in the hospital while undergoing construction, what is that

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 56
experience? Is that going to be an experience that
is going to be pleasant and how will you ensure there
are sort of good patient outcomes and safety while

5 | living in sort of a construction area?

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Right, understood and understand that DAN BAKER: nobody you know wants to live in a house that they're renovating and I understand that aspect of things. We have multiple teams looking at different mitigation efforts. We have projects that are construction projects that are ongoing in the hospital as we speak and we have to work with uhm our patients to understand that. So, when we redesigned our mother/baby facility to be again, this is a patient population that we now have the ability to offer single bedded rooms to, but to do that we had to change some things that required some construction. We then worked with the teams on the tiers above and below them to assure that it was done in the least disruptive way possible.

Equally then rebuilding one of our intervention suites, that caused noise down to mother/baby and that's something that we then had to work very closely with the teams on that mitigation, the hours when we're working and how we make it best for those

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 57 patients. So, we will continue to find every avenue we can to make this as best an experience for the patients but first and foremost, as a health care entity safety is at the center of what we do and I think that there's a lot of discussion that suddenly this construction for some reason is going to be the most unsafe construction. There have been no less than five major construction projects in a ten block radius around us in the last five years.

We haven't seen any substantial impact to that from a safety perspective, from an injury perspective, from an environmental perspective. There are construction component pieces I understand where it does cause different levels of congestion and what not during those. I won't pretend that it doesn't but the safety of it has been maintained and we've shown that in our 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue build. It's been one of the most safe environments that we've been able to operate. We have doubled down on what that means and what that looks like and we will continue to do that for our community.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: And for the let's go not from the people in the building, people nearby outside the building, now your construction timeline

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES is obviously, could very well be a very significant

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3 burden for the neighbors, late night noise, early

4 construction, noise, dust, obviously a nuisance to

your daily patterns of life. I know you've 5

distinguished between interior and exterior 6

7 construction. What portion of the construction

8 timeline is going to be the external versus internal?

How are you going to ensure compliance with noise

ordinances? How are you going to make sure the 10

11 neighbors can live peacefully? What is the

12 expectation around late night noise and weekend work?

And let's start there. 13

> DAN BAKER: So, uhm, a couple of things. There's no one more aligned with trying to drive down the duration of this project than me. I understand fully the impact that not only does it have to do with the community but to our patients and given the need that we're presenting, the faster we get that need, the better that our patients will experience the care that they deserve.

I'm fully confident that through a successful ULURP process, we'll be able to then subsequently decrease the construction time period. Right now what we are putting forward is an envelope, not

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necessarily a building. It's the ability to build

that building within that envelope. After that

process is approved, we can then go to our teams,

work with our architects, work with our construction

teams and say, what can you do offsite? What can you

do onsite? What can be done marginally? How can you

think about construction in a modern world that will

compress that timeframe? I'm fully confident we'll

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be able to do so.

Right now it's a nine year construction period.

As you indicated, it is down from 11. I understand the community would like it down further and that's no as much a reduction they would like but it is still a good percentage of time. Of that nine years, in Option 1, six years is external and the remainder is internal.

And of Option 2, six and a half years is external and the remainder is internal. We will have to again work with our communities and we fully intend to set up a taskforce as we agree to with Manhattan Borough President Mark Levine in that process of the ULURP to make certain that we are listening. To make certain that we are making our community aware. We have done that with 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue. It just is a highlight from

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 60 2 that perspective. We worked very, very closely with 3 the Wagner School, which is adjacent to our 3rd 4 Avenue project. When it came time to AP exams, we 5 paused all construction so that they had a noiseless environment for the AP exams. We want them to get 6 7 the fives they deserve to be able to go to college 8 and utilize those scores. We're going to have to continue to work with our community in those types of

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: As part of the taskthank you. As part of the taskforce, will you commit
to having a member of the community board on there?
We have a representative from the local neighborhood
and the coalition on there. And so, those are two
questions and then who do you anticipate will be on
that taskforce?

examples on an ongoing basis throughout this duration

and that is our intent to do so.

DAN BAKER: I look forward to working with you to define who is on there.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Okay, well, I would start with those two recommendations.

DAN BAKER: Absolutely.

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COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Are you committed to hiring union labor as part of any project you do?

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 61
DAN BAKER: 100 percent.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: The neighbors have raised concerns about costs or renovation that we passed onto patients. Do your reimbursement rates vary about whether patients are in a private or shared room?

DAN BAKER: No.

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COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Will Medicaid or Medicare cover private rooms? Can you guarantee that health care costs won't increase because of our created facilities?

DAN BAKER: So, Medicare currently reimburses a single bedded room as it does a double bedded room.

In fact, Medicare doesn't know that a patient is in either. The way that hospitals are reimbursed is based on something called a diagnosis related group.

That's the predominant way of reimbursement, which is regarding the diagnosis rather than actually the room type whether that's ICU, otherwise single or double bedded rooms.

We see for example, Intermountain Health Care, there's an Intermountain Medical Center and I spent a lot of time with them just learning from them last year, they have only single bedded rooms and they

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 62

2 have a population that is heavy on Medicare and

3 Medicaid in the State of Utah. While the Medicaid

4 might be different, the Medicare is not and that is

5 fully reimbursed as it is across the country. And as

6 we see it, in our institution currently.

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COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Uhm, and I just want to go back to the question before that. When you say - you said it very clear, no, that reimbursement -it's vary whether - no not vary whether a patient is in a private or shared room. Can you just elaborate on?

DAN BAKER: So, right now, unfortunately the way that a single and a double bedded room with a cost difference, is that due to the inequity of the ability to provide everybody in a single bedded room? We imply a charge for the guarantee of having a single bedded room if you do not need one for a medical necessity. If you come in with something that requires isolation, we put you in a room that is isolated. That's a medical need, there's no increased or change in any aspect of the cost of care. If you say, "I simply do not want to be in a double bedded room, I demand a single bedded room." There is a charge associated with that to attend to assure that you can have that. That's the real

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 63
difference in what happens between a single bedded

and a double bedded but on the reimbursement side,

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COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Okay. I wanted to just talk a little bit about community improvements in this area being that even today, I think we've talked about a number of concerns that exist today and regardless of where this proposal stands, I think there are some improvements that deserve consideration and conversation. You guys are a major user of this area and this block, which for the neighbors today live with a number of issues that you mentioned whether it's about ambulances or deliveries or just like the sort of wear and tear of a lot of foot traffic coming in and out of that area, for a lot of the businesses in that area. I'm sure they deeply appreciate having a large footprint there but you know for anybody whose stood out there; I've stood out there many times on the campaign trail, that subway station. I know how and in my daily job, I know how frantic it gets on not just the hospital but of course -

Uhm, we'd love to talk more about just existing things. So, for instance the sort of traffic

patterns in the area lead to lots of different conditions on the street scape. When we talk about the ambulances today. We talk about trash and sanitary conditions, which we get frequent complaints about at this intersection. Just sort of the more broad question here, which is as a major stakeholder and a neighbor here, what are some kind of what you believe today you are willing to make around helping maintain better street conditions? Obviously we'll talk about ambulances in the context of this project but either way, sort of figuring out how to handle deliveries and ambulances in a different manner and other improvements that you might be willing to discuss as part of your just role and responsibility in the neighborhood today and moving forward. DAN BAKER: Sure, I don't know that we'll be able to come up with definitive answers or solutions to what you're saying but more than willing to work on this. You know we're a micro-economy to the upper east side. We have as you pointed out 5,000 team

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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25 Run. You know you name the establishment that has

east side for a good portion of the day. We're

members and we essentially live and eat on the upper

previewers of Butter Fields of Don Falipos, Rap and

existed there. We have individuals who are consistently eating there, including the visitors who come to our hospital. We need to do better with the street scape and our intent is to do that in the project but there are certain things that you and I can work on from a perspective of what that looks like now, including redesigning the corner of 77<sup>th</sup> and Lexington such that is not a massive puddle that exists there that causes all sorts of different uhm,

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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So, all of those things I think that we can work together with and ensure you and the community that we intend on being very good community neighbors.

dangers and safety issues and issues with trash.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: We will get you a list.

I want to just do a last few questions because I know we have a lot of members from the community I'd love to hear from. In the existing plan today, I just want to dive into a couple of details about the existing plan in terms of the - I think there's probably a slide on there but just a different floor heights and sort of pieces of the plan. For instance, you have certain floors in the plan that are like, today are 13 stories. You have other ones that are 13 and a half I think and 16. I might have

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 66

done the half in the wrong place but 13 and a half

and 16 feet. Different size floors for patients

rooms. Can you just talk us through, I think we've

asked this but like just talk us through why there's

a variation between different rooms in terms of what

they represent for the patient beds and whether there

is an ability to sort of equalize those?

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DAN BAKER: Gladly, it's a bit complicated and so I'm going to call on a friend and colleague here
Johnathan Cogswell.

the VP of Design and Construction for Northwell. So, the 13 and a half floor heights that you see on the lower section, are there because our existing floor to floor heights are 13 and a half feet and we have to make those consistent across the block to be able to create floor plates that are usable across the block. You will note that we actually have one floor plate in the new tower section that actually does not align because from an OR perspective, we just can't achieve that 13 and a half foot floor to floor height and it's really a combination of structure of the building, the drop beams that come down to support the building itself in tandem with infrastructure

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 67 that's required to run above the ceiling line. As we look at the building and trying to maintain floor plates that are as consolidated as we can, you will note that we have kind of spread our mechanical spaces to the roof top to median floor and down in the cellar level. That requires us to bring risers up through the building and the duct work that we are required to run in the ceiling line to get to all of the spaces around the outside is just a little bit larger. If we wanted to swish that floor to floor height, it would require us now to actually add square footage to the floor plates to put decentralized mechanical spaces to reduce that duct work size so that we can just continue to distribute the volume of air that's required to support all the spaces.

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COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: You're talking about getting such a wider versus taller, am I right about that?

JOHNATHAN COGSWELL: We would either have to get wider or taller for us to add the square footage that we would need to bring mechanical spaces, decentralized mechanical spaces versus the centralized.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Have you guys looked at moving some of the mechanical space either to more subsurface? I mean obviously this is like a big, when you look at the plan, a big piece of it is that internal mechanical space in the mid building and certainly a lot that's like at the top and high. I know some of that I think, I believe is subsurface today which I believe is where the hospital exists below there today. I could be wrong with that. Have you just thought about moving more of that subsurface to try to free up that space or relocate or move or even amend the size of some of that space that's there today and the mechanical space?

JOHNATHAN COGSWELL: I think the challenge with additional subsurface mechanical is kind of twofold. For us to achieve additional subsurface mechanical, we would have to dig down further, which then brings us to the challenge of noise and an elongated schedule you know that we've talked about but it also, that increases again, increases the size of vertical risers.

If we take say that mechanical room and we take that and put it subsurface, I now have to go further with all of the services that I'm bringing from a

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 6

centralized mechanical room, which thus makes it

3 larger because I'm supplying more spaces, which is

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4 why we kind of try to break in thirds. So, you can

5 feed up and down. You could feed down and you could

6 up and to reduce the size that you need of the

7 vertical members of the infrastructure system.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Okay, uhm, I have a lot more questions but I also have a lot of people who are testify and I want to give them the opportunity to be able to do that too uhm and hear from folks, from community and others that are invested in this project as well. So, I'll hand it back to the Chair

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Council Member

Powers. There being no more questions, this panel is

excused. For the members of the public.

PANEL: Thank you.

Kevin Riley. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. For the members of the public here to testify, please note that witnesses will generally be called in panels of four. If you are a member of the public signed up to testify on the proposal, please stand by when you hear your name being called and prepare to speak when I indicate that you may begin. Please also note that

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 70 2 once all panelists in your group have completed their 3 testimony, you will be excused as a group and the 4 next group of speakers will be introduced. Once 5 removed, participants may continue to view the livestream broadcast of this hearing on the Council's 6 7 website. Members of the public will be given two 8 minutes to speak. Please do not start until the Sergeant at Arms has started the clock. We currently have 38 people in person and 20 online, so we will 10 11 get to online testimony within an hour to an hour and 12 a half. 13 Okay, the following individuals who I call should 14 come up now to the witness table to testify. We're 15 going to start first with Sharon Pope-Marshall, 16 Marina Tassant-Solet, Valerie Mason, and Nuha Ansari. 17 The following panel after this panel will consist of 18 Jimmy Aguira, Tomas Rossant, Peggy Rosenblatt and 19 We'll begin first with Ms. Sharon Pope Hank Sodalu. 20 Marshall and please remember, you have two minutes 21 when you hear the Sergeant at Arms say that you end,

SHARON POPE MARSHALL: Can you hear me?

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes, we can hear you.

please start wrapping up in five to ten seconds.

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Thank you.

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 2 SHARON POPE MARSHALL: Thank you Chairperson 3 Riley and Council Member Powers. My name is Sharon 4 Pope Marshall, Executive Director of CIVITAS. 5 CIVITAS opposes the Lenox Hill expansion plan as presented for three reasons. It's massive floor 6 7 plate, it's height and it's ten year build program. CIVITAS supports a modernized Lenox Hill Hospital, 8 however the deadly combination of size, height and build program will conspire to destroy a neighborhood 10 11 and including its livability of the surrounding 12 neighborhoods at the expense of a grossly out of 13 scale institutional expansion. We ask that the City 14 Council modify the Lenox Hill Hospital development 15 proposal as presented consistent with community concerns. The building is still too tall. 16

encroachment in the mid-block.

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That's the end of my remarks but I also want to add that the community has endured significant institutional expansion over the past several years and that is something that I think that the Council should consider. We have several hospital facilities, institutions. At least two who are in the process of either planning to expand or are in

timeline is still too long and there is significant

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 72 the construction mode. The community is overwhelmed and we'd appreciate if you'd take that into consideration.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next, we'll hear from Marina.

MARINA TASSANT-SOLET: Hello, good afternoon. My name is Marina and I just graduated from High School and I'm testifying against Northwell's proposal.

If a developer were to requests nine zoning variances which exceed the current zoning limits by 250 to 500 percent and take ten years to do that construction in the middle of dense residential neighborhood, it would arguably be thrown out summarily for making a ridiculous proposal. Yet Northwell, because it is as health care provider wants you to believe that the benefits of this project outweigh any harm.

Over 7,000 signatures in our petition, over 400 attendees at every public meeting, thousands of letters submitted by our neighbors and other community groups in opposition to the project declare that this is simply not true. The upper east side has the highest hospital beds in resident areas in New York City. It is referred to as "bed pen alley"

and does not need any more beds being served by the largest and best hospitals in the world. Northwell wants to change Lenox Hill from being the successful community hospital it has been for the past 160 years into its Manhattan flagship competing against its largest competitors. Northwell is building for ego and market share, not for market need and is trying to do this in a small area where their dream simply does not fit.

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We've provided expert testimony about the harm to our community, about the needs for health care in other others of Manhattan and the outer boroughs especially about the increased cost that this over \$2 billion development will create for all patients and offer the net gain of 25 beds.

You've received numerous letters from parents and clergy and elderly residents about how this decade of construction will ruin their lives and we beg that this Council to reject the request and send Northwell back to work with the community to develop a sensible and affordable plan as Community Board 8 did when they rejected the proposal by a margin of two to one and ask for a new submission. You should do the same and any zoning variance granted should be provisional

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 74 and that if Northwell does not build as permitted within five years, the variance will be rescinded.

Northwell should not be able to resell this property with new zoning to a builder who could never get such variances granted.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next, we will hear from Valerie.

VALERIE MASON: Good morning. I'm Valerie Mason and I'm the Chair of Community Board 8, Manhattan Community Board 8. It's nice to be with all of you. We have been discussing this project at Community Board 8 for many years. You, I believe, have a copy of our Resolution and I will be submitting written testimony. I just want to take this opportunity to sort of talk to the status of this plan and I think it would be who of the City Council to also look back at the hearing that the City Planning Commission conducted. What has been happening here is a lot of questions are being asked but we are not really getting really definitive answers. Is something wrong? People seem distracted. Uhm, okay.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: No, nothing is wrong. I'm just trying to get some silence in here, so I can hear your testimony.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 75

VALERIE MASON: Okay, thank you. I appreciate that.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Go ahead Valerie.

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VALERIE MASON: So, we disapprove this project. We felt we had to disapprove the project. We didn't feel that there was enough interaction between the hospital and the community talking about these very issues. I mean, we're 50 days away assuming that you approve this. 50 days, less than 50 days away from the vote of the City Council to approve this monstrous building and when I say monstrous, I'm not commenting on the quality of the construction or anything like that, it's just a huge project. Dr. Baker cites a building at 77th Street and 2nd Avenue. That's a completely different zone and if the City Council and the City of New York wants to tell us that we have a 210 foot height limit on 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, I'll walk away today very happy. I don't think that's going to happen. But what is being asked for is a huge ask and we are not seeing where the benefits lay. I also think we have been left out of the process in many, many ways and you'll hear that from the communities here. Our disapproval - I mean our community board worked really hard on this

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 76
project and I think Councilman Powers can attest to
that. And we have been disregarded at every turn and
we're asking the City Council to put this project on
hold and put it back to where it belongs. It is
incredulous to us that someone would come forth with
such a huge project.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Valerie.

VALERIE MASON: And not have a plan B if it doesn't go forward and you heard that here today. There is no plan B.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you.

VALERIE MASON: We shouldn't have to suffer for it.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Next, we'll hear from Nuha.

NUHA ANSARI: Chair Riley, Council Member Powers,

my name is Nuha Ansari, speaking on behalf of Friends

of the Upper East Side to express our strong concerns

about the proposed redevelopment of Lenox Hill

Hospital by Northwell. Friends believes that Annex

call, this is a zoning issue. Northwell is

requesting an enormous upzoning of the hospital site

that would completely upend the carefully designed

zoning framework that has long protected the

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 77 character of Lexington and Park Avenues and their rise mid looks.

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The city's own planning documents underscore A 1983 Department of City Planning report described Lexington Avenue as a uniquely narrow retail oriented corridor with a "very special neighborhood character." The character has been presented for decades through community driven planning and zoning tolls that support livable, contextual development in one of the city's densest neighborhoods. Northwell's proposal includes a 436 foot tall tower with oversized floor plates, completely out of scale with the surrounding area. This is poor planning and the sharp departure from zoning principles that have served this area well. We support the need to modernize hospital facilities but Northwell has failed to present a more reasonable alternative or to consider its broader role within the city's health care network at large. Whether the bulk is placed on Lexington Avenue or shifted to the mid-block, the result disregards the neighborhoods urban fabric and sets a troubling precedent for institutional overreach. We urge the City Council to reject this proposal in its current form and also

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 78 move well to return with a plan that adheres more closely to as of right zoning and respects the scale and character of Lenox Hill. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you so much for your testimony. Council Member Powers.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Thank you. Just a very quick question. There was a discussion earlier about existing, I know one of them is just for our friends. Existing buildings that are in this sort of - some that are in the upper east side, some of them are in the immediate vicinity that are at something like the 430 feet height institutional in their own way hotels. One of them that was sited, others obviously residential. How does that factor into this? Like you mentioned of like institutional overreach I think was the term. How does one assess this is adding an institute? Like there's an institution nearby with a similar situated building? That was kind of the example used. How do you assess that as a some nearby buildings that have similar heights?

NUHA ANSARI: Uhm, I think Dr. Baker mentioned the Carlyle Hotel and that's on Madison Avenue, that's not Lexington. I was talking about the specific zoning district that was created in 1984 for

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 1 79 Lexington Avenue. It's found the C18X zonings, it's 2 3 found only along Lexington Avenue and includes 170 foot height limit. And then the mid-blocks as well 4 were rezoned in 1985 with a 75 foot cap. And so, I'm not exactly certain of what the zoning is for the 6 7 Carlyle Hotel on Madison but I think that this is comparing apples to oranges. I don't think that that 8 is uhm -10 COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: What is the height cap on Madison Avenue? 11 12 NUHA ANSARI: Sorry? 13 COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: What is the height cap on Madison Avenue? 14 15 NUHA ANSARI: I'm not sure of what the uhm, what 16 it is but I can uhm -17 COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Anyone have a number? VALERIE MASON: I think it's 175. 18 19 COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: 175. Okay, would you 20 oppose of Carlyle if it was built today on Madison 21 Avenue? NUHA ANSARI: We'll it depends very much on the 2.2 2.3 context. You know we haven't seen an alternative really from Northwell Health about Lenox Hill. As 24

Valerie mentioned at the hearing that was held at the

City Planning Commission. So, there was a lot of testimony from the community that presented a lot of alternatives to move well to help them stay in this neighborhood to renovate their facilities and to have a height that would be acceptable to community members and they didn't even entertain it as we you know discovered when the City Planning Commission has sort of voted on it. We haven't seen any alternatives that were really sort of presented. so, we're just - we're wondering why they won't meet us halfway. Like, why they won't consider you know a perfectly reasonable renovated building that is more That you know won't be so high and so contextual. bulky on narrow Lexington Avenue. And you know would be a much better solution for the community. SHARON POPE MARSHALL: In fact, I'm sorry, Dan Gorodnick who is the Commissioner for the City

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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Gorodnick who is the Commissioner for the City

Planning Commission, he specifically asked what we
think that the height should be. He specifically
invited suggestions and recommendations and CIVITAS's

position is that it be below 400 feet and that there
is no longer any incursion into the mid-block as well
as a reduction in the massive floor plate as Nuha has
said also Valerie.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 81

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Just say that to me one
more time, 400 feet, under 400 feet no mid-block and

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SHARON POPE MARSHALL: And also the ten year build program. At this juncture, it is hopeful that the City Council under your leadership will look at implementing modifications to the proposal consistent with the communities concerns and mainly if the ten year build program, it is also the building height as I said, as well as incursion into the mid-block.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Got it. So, what - on Option 2 that exists today, it sounds like your only objection is to the mid-block piece of it?

SHARON POPE MARSHALL: That's a good question Council Member Powers.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: I appreciate that. I thought of it myself.

SHARON POPE MARSHALL: Well, if it were left up to me it would be more than 395 feet because I am also concerned about the view corridor particularly from the surrounding area and walking up Park Avenue in fact. So, from that perspective, we do not have a guarantee that they are going to build less than 400 feet but there are other significant factors and

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 82

that's the ten year build program but Council Member

Powers, you know this to be true that this community

is burdened with hospital expansions and it's

overwhelming and it's almost like a death of a

thousand cuts. You're not able to walk more than ten

blocks without experiencing some type of hospital institutional expansion. So, we're hoping that under your leadership and guidance, that this community could see some relief.

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MARINA TASSANT-SOLET: Can I just also just - COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Sure.

MARINA TASSANT-SOLET: In terms of and I think
Council Member Riley mentioned this in terms of the
congestion and the heights of the building. Every
avenue on the upper east side is unique. Lexington
is the narrowest of the avenues. I mean when they
showed the health care zoning precedent chart, all of
those other hospitals are on York Avenue primarily,
which is a much wider avenue, which has a different
zoning height limit. And you have to look at them in
the context of what you're asking to build and I
think it's very nice of you to ask us you know what
we could limit at a height and sort of a little bit,
with all due respect, a little bit disadvantageous to

1 SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

2 us. We're not the ones with the architectural

3 schematics etc. I mean, we, Community Board 8 worked

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4 very closely with MSK and we approved their project

5 conditionally. We didn't like the height but they

6 just came down 70 feet below 500 feet. So, there is

7 room to do this and we believe that the hospital can

8 work with us to do this but on this avenue in

9 particular, the narrowest of avenues it's already

10 beyond congested along the sidewalks, etc..

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So, you can't just say even if there is a 400 foot build on Madison Avenue, it's a completely different profile for the avenue and everything has to be looked at uniquely I think. And I think also too, in the context of this build, things are happening every day to the health care industry. You know what is Medicare going to cover? What is private insurance going to cover? I think that you know again, we're looking for real modifications from the Council but at this point and time given where we are, I think we can have modernization of this hospital without such a huge building in terms of mass and height and it's just not the height, it's

The spill over effect for the avenue and I appreciate

the mass of the building as well and what it means.

the Union Building Trades.

When we hear about

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 85
hospitals closing in other parts of the country, it
is discouraging but here in New York, Northwell is
doing something different. They are investing in

health care and in the people who build this city.

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Upgrading Lenox Hill Hospital means jobs for skilled workers like me, jobs with fair wages, training and dignity. It means young people can enter careers where they build something that lasts and provides for their families. We don't just need better hospitals; we need better futures. This project helps deliver both. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next, Peggy.

PEGGY ROSENBLATT: My name is Peggy Rosenblatt-

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Hey Peggy, can you press the button? There you go.

PEGGY ROSENBLATT: Better?

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yeah.

PEGGY ROSENBLATT: My name is Peggy Rosenblatt and I've been a resident of the upper east side for over 50 years. I've been a member of the Auxiliary of Lenox Hill Hospital for over 30 years. I am currently the patient Co-Chair of the Hospital Surgical and Patient Family Partnership Council. My family and I have all been patients at Lenox Hill

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2 Hospital many times over the years. As an upper east

3 | side resident, I've seen the area change dramatically

4 over the years. I have lived immediately adjacent to

5 and in close proximity to many, many construction

6 sites. I understand why those opposed to the project

7 don't want to endure the imposition in their

immediate neighborhood but it's time to stand back

9 and consider the greater good.

As you've heard, Lenox Hill Hospital serves a broad reach of the city. After evaluating many aspects of patient experience through my work on inpatient surgical stays, Ι can say without hesitation that the need for an updated hospital is critical for the future care of the wide range of the population served every day. The proposed single bedded rooms provide patients with more opportunities for quality rest, which is essential for a successful They also allow important segregation for recovery. infectious patients.

Single bedded rooms allow family member privacy with their loved ones. Something that should be available for all. This is not a luxury but a necessity. The demand for emergency services will not decline in the future. An updated and expanded

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES emergency department will continue to save lives and treat a wide variety of medical problems. operating rooms that can accommodate rapidly changing technology will benefit every surgical patient in the It is time to stand for the greater years to come. good. To my mind, it is irresponsible to accommodate the preferences of a few at the cost of sacrificing future quality medical care for the many. Thank you. CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next, we'll hear

from Hank. HANK SODERLUND: Hi, my name is Hank Soderlund. International Brotherhood represent the

Local Number 3. I've Electrical Workers been fortunate enough to work, go to school, teach and build the physical infrastructure of the Manhattan I care about our city deeply and with that, skyline. Lenox Hill is the foundation of our city's health In this time of economic uncertainty, I care system. think it is of upmost importance that we create good paying jobs. Not only good paying jobs that are good for the community but they allow the education, background, health insurance, retirement and pension that is much needed in an economy that the rents are rising and you don't have the physical stability.

4 | investing in New York City's future.

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After COVID we all realized that any improvement to our health care system is being proactive instead reactive, which is necessary for our future health care needs not knowing what they might be. Also with this project not really impeding upon the physical blueprint of the existing project, I ask that this City Council does whatever it needs to do to make this project happen and I thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. There being no questions, this panel is excused. The next panel we'll hear from consists of Kate Steinburg, Marlene Schneider, Alan Harris, and Jessica Zhang.

The following panel will consist of Terrell Martin, Robert Foster, Cleveland Cyris and Brett Thompson. We'll begin first with Kate Steinburg.

KATE STEINBURG: Hello everyone. My name is Katie Steinburg and I am a 19 year old girl who has lived on the upper east side my entire life, just two blocks away from Lenox Hill Hospital.

I'm here today to urge you to vote no on the proposed extreme rezoning of Lenox Hill. This isn't

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just policy discourse for me, it's personal. My younger brother has experienced many life threatening food allergies and has experienced anaphylactic shock multiple times in the past couple of years. single time we've relied on Lenox Hill's Emergency Room to save his life. We don't have 20 minutes to We have maybe 5, maybe 3 minutes. immediate access to emergency care during a ten plus construction timeline is not just inconvenient, it's dangerous. It's a matter of life and death for This project would cause untold families like mine. traffic, safety issues and noise for the next ten years, just so that the hospital can add 25 more rooms.

I agree that there is a need to modernize health care infrastructure and that we should renovate a modernized, just not by building a 436 foot tower in the middle of a residential neighborhood.

We're talking about a luxury development at the communities expense. A massive luxury tower, an extreme upzoning doesn't belong in a residential neighborhood like ours. I think it would set a dangerous precedent for over development across the city and violate the scale and character of the upper

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES

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2 east side. Our community deserves better. We're not

3 asking for nothing. We're just asking for a smarter,

4 a more transparent community centered hospital plan

5 that puts people before profits. Please stand with

6 me, my brother, and the families in my community and

vote no to this extreme upzoning. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Next, we'll hear from

9 Marlene.

MARLENE SCHNEIDER: [INAUDIBLE 01:40:28].

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Marlene. Next,

12 | we'll hear from Alan Harris.

13 ALAN HARRIS: My name is Alan Harris. My wife is

14 Roselyn. I oppose this. It is unconscionable that

15 any consideration for new zoning be received before

16 they correct their current despicable zoning

17 | violation at 122 East 76<sup>th</sup> Street. It's illegal,

18 ∥ immoral and unethical and Lenox Hill Hospital in

19 Northwell is not believable.

20 We live right across the street from the

21 entrance. Northwell is absolutely, completely, and

22 | currently violating the zoning regulation law in my

23 | rent stabilized apartment building and has been doing

24 | so for 35 years with absolute unabashed impunity.

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Acting as a slum landlord, they get rid of rent controlled tenants, allowing Lenox Hill to get the variance after corrupting this one is like giving a bottle of whiskey to a person pulled over for DUI and then telling them that it's okay to drive away and drink. We're harassed, we have no water for a year and a half. Lenox Hill came into our apartment, their workers. They lied, they cheated, they stole and they attempted to poison us with asbestos and lead. Our lives are endangered by the conduct. have taken 25 apartments off the rental market. hold 7 apartments warehoused. Some for 20 years, where's that revenue? They don't have a legal certificate of occupancy since 2000. They don't pay \$130,000 in DOH violation fines. They fooled the government getting a mixed use variance in 1989 by deceit and they are fooling the government now. issue of a variance should be issued until that violation is corrected. Lenox Hill does not care about the community. There are ten hospitals just on the upper east side. Northwell has 23 hospitals and 700 ambulatory locations. Remember Christine Todd Whitman saying, "the toxins released pose no threat to health."

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My wife and I are both very old and extremely ill. We're isolated in a building like a mouse in a glue trap. We expect further retribution. Thank you for the time.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Alan. You are not old at all. Jessica, go ahead.

JESSICA ZHANG: Thank you. [INAUDIBLE 01:42:57]

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Jessica, can you turn on the

mic please?

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JESSICA ZHANG: Thank you Land Use Committee Members and Council Member Powers for the opportunity to testify.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Alan, can you sit down until you are excused?

JESSICA ZHANG: My name is Jessica Zhang, Senior Policy Manager for 32BJ Health Fund. The Health Fund provides health benefits to over 200,000 32BJ union members and their families using contributions from over 5,000 employers. We oppose rezoning to allow Northwell to expand in the most hospital dense area of New York City because the expansion will contribute to increased health care costs for our members without meeting health care needs.

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Northwell's Hospital's exceptionally high prices and related business practices burden our members. For example, recently one of our members was charged nearly \$19,000 for a procedure at a Northwell Hospital. The Health Fund paid all but a \$250 copay and yet Northwell still billed the patient \$8,000, insisting on thousands more than the actual charges for the service. This is a practice we see time and again with Northwell.

A recent city report shows city employees are similarly burdened by these high prices paying for example \$1,000 for a 30 minute doctor's office visit at Lenox Hill compared to the average of \$390 across all New York City hospitals.

Research shows that expensive hospitals capital investments like this one lead to higher prices and a costlier health care system. The city should not be granting expansion rates to a private entity with prices and practices that disregard patients health care affordability concerns. This rezoning will lead to a more unfordable health care landscape in New York City and our members will shoulder the cost of this multi-billion dollar expansion, during the project and for decades to come. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. There being no questions, this panel is excused. Thank you so much.

Next, we're going to call on Terrell Martin, Robert Foster, Cleveland Cyris, and Brett Thompson.

The following panel will consist of Mia Wagner, Stephanie Reckler, Stacy Krusch and Anthony Cohn. That will be the following panel. We'll begin first with Terrell Martin.

TERRELL MARTIN: Good afternoon Chair, Council Member Powers. My name is Terrell Martin and I'm a Council Rep with the New York City District Council of Carpenters. I also stand before you as a dues paying union member. Someone who has worked hard to build a life through the trades and someone who deeply understand what it means to fight opportunity, dignity, care, not just for myself but for my family and my community.

I'm here to speak from the heart in support for Lenox Hill Hospital redevelopment. This is about that mother who rushes her child to the emergency room in the middle of the night. This is about that elderly neighbor who needs consistent quality care close to home.

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My wife is a registered nurse. This is about health care workers who give everything they have every single day and deserve a facility that supports them. Right now, Lenox Hill is doing the best they can but the building is holding it back. infrastructure is outdated. The space is limited and the people, patients and staff alike are the ones who This new hospital will change that. pay the price. It will mean faster emergency care and the kind of advanced technology that saves lives. It will mean that when someone's loved one is in crisis, they won't have to worry if the hospital can handle it, they'll know it can handle it. And for workers like myself, the project is about good union paying jobs It's about opening doors for that uplift people. young people who want a future in the trades. pathway to the middle class. It's about showing that when we invest in our city, we invest in everyone, not just the buildings but in lives.

I respectfully urge you to support the Lenox Hill redevelopment. Let's give the city a hospital it deserves and a future that it needs. Thank you for your time.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 96
CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Terrell. Next,

3 | we'll hear from Robert.

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ROBERT FOSTER: Hello.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes.

ROBERT FOSTER: My name is Robert Foster and I'm a proud member of the New York City District Council of Carpenters. I appreciate the opportunity to speak with you today in strong support of the Lenox Hill Hospital Redevelopment project. This project is a critical investment in both the physical and infrastructure of our city and the wellbeing of the people who live and work here.

From a labor perspective, this project will create hundreds of good paying middle class jobs for union trades people. These are careers that support families, strengthen communities and ensure the work is done safely, professionally and at the higher standards. Our members are ready to build this project with pride and purpose but the need for this project goes far beyond the economic opportunities. The current Lenox Hill facility is outdated and no longer meets then demands of modern health care. The dedicated doctors, nurses and hospital staff do

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This redevelopment will bring back state of the art hospital to the upper east side. It will mean faster emergency care and access to advanced medical technology. It will improve outcomes for everyone who relies on this hospital, whether they live in the neighborhood, commute to work nearby or visit family in the city. When we approve this project, we are not just approving a building, we are supporting a healthier, safer and more resilient New York. We are ensuring that our health care infrastructure keeps pace with the needs of our growing population and we are putting skilled union workers to work on a project that truly matters.

I respectfully urge the Subcommittee to support the Lenox Hill redevelopment. This community deserves it and it's time to act now. Thank you for your time and consideration.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next we'll hear from Cleveland Cyris.

CLEVELAND CYRIS: Good afternoon everybody.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Can you turn on the mic please?

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CLEVELAND CYRIS: Good afternoon. My name is Cleveland Cyris, proud member of the Local 3 International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. I stand in strong support of this project. I think it will increase our medical field as we are behind in New York City, the biggest city in the world. It will create jobs, I think more doctors are always

needed, and it will beautify our city.

In time, you know I know construction is construction but it works when it's all done. This job will - this - I'm sorry, this will strengthen our city in more ways than one. More hospitals will grow and expand at that time. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you and last is there a Brett Thompson here?

Okay, there being no questions for this panel, this panel is excused. Thank you so much for your testimony. Next, we'll hear from Mia Wagner, Stephanie Reckler, Stacy Krusch and Anthony Cohn. The following panel will consist of Marco Tamayo, Anothony Guerrero, Robert Rotolo and Michael Grunert.

We'll start first with Mia Wagner.

MIA WAGNER: Hi. Is it on?

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes, it's on.

MIA WAGNER: Okay. Hi, my name is Mia Wagner. I'm Senior Health Policy Analyst at the Community Service Society of New York. CSS is a 180 year old organization that seeks to build a more equitable New York for low and moderate income people and assists over 130,000 New Yorkers annually in accessing health care. On behalf of CSS, I would like to thank you for holding this hearing and for allowing the public to weigh in on the proposed expansion of Lenox Hill Hospital.

The city should not enable a costly project that breaks zoning precedent and serves a well resourced While other neighborhoods and boroughs lack area. hospital beds and cannot provide their populations with needed care. The upper east side has over 10 hospital beds per 1,000 people, which is more than average four times the citywide of 2.7 Disparities also exist between boroughs. Queens only has 1.6 hospital beds per 1,000 people compared to Manhattan's 5.8 beds. The proposed expansion of Lenox Hill would add capacity where the city least needs it and likely increase the cost of care at the hospital.

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This year, the Lown Institute Hospital Index ranked Lenox Hill second to last in all hospitals in for inclusivity. Additionally, the state hospitals overall equity rank is at the bottom four percent of all New York State Hospitals.

Alongside inclusivity, this metric considers pay equity and community benefit demonstrating that Lenox Hill and its proposed expansion does not serve New Yorkers who need care most. Lenox Hill already has more beds than it can fill. For example, nearly a quarter of beds at Lenox Hill were available this past week, meanwhile only three percent of beds were available at Harlem Hospital Center. This proposed expansion would involve spending \$2.5 billion on a facility that already has excessive capacity to serve its community.

CSS strongly urges the city to reject Lenox Hill's proposed expansion and instead approve more modest renovations that adhere to current zoning Downsizing this plan would allow Northwell to focus its efforts on the factors of the system that urgently need assistance most and serve its population more equitably. Thank you for consideration.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next, we'll hear from Stephanie.

STEPHANIE RECKLER: Can you hear me?

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: One more. There we go.

STEPHANIE RECKLER: Okay, I am in opposition to Northwell's current plans for Lenox Hill Hospital. have lived all my life ten blocks from the hospital. You might ask why an 81 year old lady is so opposed to the Northwell plans when statistically, I won't be alive when it is completed. Yes, I am in agreement that the hospital needs to be renovated. has owned it for 15 years and has done very little to modernize it but the size and the bulk do not fit the It is an ill conceived project. Either model tower is the equivalent of a midtown office building. It will destroy the residential community. Can you imagine a health care facility meant to help people will kill the neighborhood. The Northwell proposal continues to blatantly ignore overwhelming community feedback. Thousands of residents, local organizations and elected officials have extreme opposition to the project. The project violates the character, scale and fabric

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 102 thriving residential community and it undermines the principles of responsible urban planning.

The tower is Northwell's plan to compete with the five world class hospitals on upper east side. a billboard advertisement. Instead, Northwell should strive to be the best community hospital in the city where young families want to move here, where they set an example for other large cities. It should have an excellent ER and maternity wing. Northwell plans will kill our neighborhood. Please vote to downsize the Northwell project and create a microhospital. Northwell could spend \$250 million on Lenox Hill Hospital and invest the remaining funds in the areas that are hospital deserts. That responsible city planning and I thank you very much and I will be submitting a much longer testimony. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Stephanie. Next, we'll hear from Stacy.

STACY KRUSCH: Hi, bravo Lenox Hill. Great performance. You know I've seen it so many times, I could practically give it myself, except I'm not buying what you're trying to sell.

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For six years, I've been involved and trying to make sense of this project and while the players on the hospital team have changed several times over, I have been here the whole time as of my upper east side neighbors and communities steadfast in our opposition. Why? Because we're the people who live here. Not the hospital staff who come into work and then go home somewhere else or the transient patients or visitors, this is our home.

All that for 25 more beds and not one more hospital job and not serving one more patient then they currently do. So the community would be under the shadow of a giant tower while the patients have rooms with a park view and lots of visitors - rooms for lots of visitors and family to visit them.

When they first proposed a 516 foot tower and came back with a smaller tower they built, that is a compromise and it's not. We all know that trick. The community has in fact compromised with the Community Board 8 outlining a plan that the community does stand by. Yes, they need to renovate and modernize and bring the facility up to 21<sup>st</sup> Century standards but not at this size and scale, and there will be union jobs for whatever size construction

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project there is. And Lenox Hill has been the worst

neighbor imaginable. Their square block is the most

disgusting block in the neighborhood and then now

they're promising to be a good neighbor moving

forward. I don't believe it.

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These massive height and bulk buildings have no place in Lenox Hill or any other residential neighborhood. A structure of this magnitude would overwhelm the area and set a dangerous precedent and I'm still waiting for one person who A, either doesn't work for Lenox Hill in some respect or is not a construction union member to go in opposition of this project.

And the irony is they don't even need the kind of extreme expansion they're proposing. The east side is already grossly over bedded. It's not what Lenox Hill needs, it's what the people need. Thank you for saying no.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you and next we'll hear from Anthony.

ANTHONY COHN: Okay, thank you. My name is Anthony Cohn. I am an architect and I'm a member of Community Board 8 and I have - I also served on the Borough Presidents Taskforce in 2019-2020. So, I

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 105 have also lived with this project for at least six years.

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But as an architect, I'm asking you today to look at it from a different viewpoint. Every building exists as a collection of assumptions formed into an architectural program. A document that is more than just an assemblage of rooms but a statement of This proposal looks the way it does because of those assumptions which are treated by applicant as categorical imperatives. The first is current that the hospital must remain in its location, despite the obvious changes to the community around it.

Lenox Hill hospital moved from downtown in the mid- 19 Century before the train tracks under Park Avenue were covered and Park Avenue became more than just a backstreet filled with stables. If there were not already a hospital in this exact location, would you build one here?

That's the first assumption. The second is that the hospital must remain open during construction. Lengthening the construction period.

Third, the hospital that currently serves its community must double in size to accommodate the

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 106 future, a future that even its most ardent advocates cannot predict. All of us have seen first hand the growth of outpatient procedures. When I was born 73 years ago, my mother spent a week in the hospital.

6 Mothers now take their babies home the next day.

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The fourth is that it is impossible or unnecessary to provide an elevator for the uptown IRT or to provide any parking at all. If you look skeptically at those assumptions as Ι have been trained by education and professional experience of over 40 years to do, you cannot in good conscience accept this proposal as presented. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Anthony. There being no questions, this panel is excused. Thank you so much. Next, we'll hear from Marco Tamayo, Anthony Guerrero, Robert Rotolo and Michael Grunert. The following panel will consist of Louis Uttley, Todd Stein, Alida Camp, and Vanessa Aronson. We'll hear first from Marco. Yes, Marco.

MARCO TAMAYO: Thank you City Council Members. I am Marco Tamayo. I am an architect and an upper east side resident. My firm design passive, sustainable buildings that meet the highest energy standards. After extensive training, I can say without

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 107 hesitation that Northwell's proposed hospital tower is unnecessary and massive. Northwell could cut at least 100 feet from the buildings height without losing any medical space simply by modernizing its outdated medical systems. Right now up to 30 percent of the towers height is wasted. An oversized mechanical rooms and excessive floor heights. Northwell admitted at Community Board 8 that they are going to take a trial and error approach to energy assistance. Clearly proof that have no justification for this block. Worse, there heavy façade, inefficient duct work and oversized windows will turn the building into a giant [INAUDIBLE 02:02:16] wasting energy and falling to meet the New York City Local Law 97 net zero target.

There is no excuse, proven solution exists. A passive building developed with proper insulation and infiltration control. A geothermal system to eliminate bulky coolant towers and cut emissions. Door, fresh air with energy recovery and [02:02:46] to precise efficient ventilation, critical for operation rooms and patient operations. This system would shrink the mechanical food print. Slash energy

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 108 use and cut the tower height by 100 feet, while delivering the full mechanical capacity it needs.

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I urge the City Council to demand a smart, efficient design. No outdated system and institutional access. Our neighbors deserve nothing less. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next we'll hear from Anthony.

ANTHONY GUERRERO: Good morning. My name is Anthony Guerroro. I'm a proud union member and serve as the political director for the Sheet Metal Workers Local 28. I'm here today not just in a leadership role but as someone who understands what this project on the ground, for the workers, for the patients and for all of the New Yorkers City residents.

Lenox Hill Hospital has served the city for generations but the buildings are outdated and the people who rely on it. Patients and staff deserve better. This project is not fixing that. It's also about building modern, safe spaces for care, creating union jobs for workers who keep their city moving. Northwell's investment is the right kind of vision. It stead we're not backing down, we're building up.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 109

Health care and labor go hand and hand and this is

the chance to support both. Let's move this forward.

Let's invest in people in progress. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next, we'll hear from Robert.

ROBERT ROTOLO: Thank you members of the Committee. My name is Bob Rotolo and I'm a representative with the Workers of Local 28 Sheet Metal Workers who understand what this project means. Not just for Lenox Hill but for New York's future.

When we talk about investing in health care, we're also talking about investing in our economy. This redevelopment will put skilled members to work, electricians, plumbers, sheet metal workers, laborers It will also generate new roles and more. hospital operations and support local businesses in the neighborhood. At a time when hospitals are closing their doors across the country, we should be proud that Northwell is taking a different path. They're saying let's build. Let's invest, let's We urge you to support this vision, not just because it's right for today but because it builds a stronger tomorrow and I want to make a point of information. When we talk about these mechanical

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 110

systems in these buildings, that's what my people built. We do the cooling towers on the roof, the subterranean work that you talked about trying to bring it down to the bottom and in the middle of the building. Subterranean is being done away with because when the city floods, it floods and it's gone, then your hospital is shut down for months. So, the idea of putting things in the basement, I'm hoping you lose that idea. Thank you for your time.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you so much. Next, we'll hear from Michael.

MICHAEL GRUNERT: Thank you Committee Council.

My name is Michael Grunert. I'm a proud member of

Local 3 International Brotherhood of electrical

workers and I'm here in support of this project. In

today's health care climate, the trend is to shut

down or cut back medical services in hospitals,

especially when it comes to outdated aging facilities

that are in need of modernization.

Northwell on the other hand is wanting and willing to invest in the future of New York's health care by updating and restructuring a facility which is over 100 years old. This project not only creates much needed great union jobs for the working men and

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 111
women of New York City, it also enhances the
surrounding community and local businesses, all while
ensuring New York City stays on the leading edge of
health care along with improving the patients safety,
dignity and comfort when they need it most.

Short term discomfort of a few should not inhibit life changing work and health care for the many. Thank you for your time and attention and consideration on this matter.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. This panel is excused. Thank you so much for your testimony. Next, we'll hear from Lois Uttley, Todd Stein, Alida Camp and Vanessa Aronson. The following panel will consist of Dennis McSpedon, Jeffrey Lafata and Emmily Debois.

First we'll hear from Lois.

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LOIS UTTLEY: Yeah, I'm Lois Uttley, a Manhattan resident and coordinator of a statewide network that's dedicated to ensuring the access to hospitals and other health facilities is equitable and affordable for all New Yorkers.

I want to suggest to you that this project would increase already glaring inequities and access to hospital care across the city and I really encourage

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 112 you to look at this from a citywide perspective. pOroject would add hospital capacity where it is not While other New York City neighborhoods are needed. losing their community hospitals or have too few hospital beds leading to overcrowding and long waits. upper east side has As you've heard, the hospital beds for every thousand residents. four times citywide rate of the 2.7 beds thousand. Other areas of the city are in much greater need of more hospital capacity. Queens for example, has only 1.6 hospital beds for thousand, Brooklyn only 2.1. Staten Island Chairman Riley has only 2.3 hospital beds per thousand people.

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You know, that's where we need more hospital capacity, not the upper east side where all the beds it has and frankly, Lenox Hill Hospital can't fill all the beds it has now. In reports to the DOH, hospital executive said just this week, they had 344 beds, not 450. 344 and 25 percent of those were Moreover, Lenox Hill Hospital does vacant. provide in my view a fair share of hospital care for New Yorkers with low incomes. Only 18 percent of their inpatient discharges were covered by Medicaid 2022. And of patients giving birth at in

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 113 hospitals highly rated maternity service, only 15 percent were Medicaid enrollees.

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Compare that to hospitals across the city where 50 percent or more of the people giving birth are Medicaid insured. So, I urge you, send this hospital back to the drawing board. Downsize this large and expensive project and something more modest and then encourage Northwell to invest the savings in adding hospital capacity where it's really needed in our city, like Staten Island for example.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next, we'll hear from Todd. Hey Todd, can you push the button? Thanks.

TODD STEIN: Thank you for having me here today. proposed Lenox Hill redevelopment is thoughtfully designed for the neighborhood where I was born 59 years ago this month. I was raised and still live in this neighborhood and as a member of CB8 I follow the project but today I speak as a concerned neighbor. The massive increase in building size isn't justified by the limited number inpatient beds. If the goal is to serve more patients then inpatient capacity, not a hotel like amenity should be the focus. My 91 year old mother

proposal fails to put patients first.

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I appreciate today having the opportunity to share my concerns. I urge the project to be hold until a plan is created that actually meets the medical and environmental needs of this community. I encourage Northwell to explore other locations rather than focusing on an overwhelming project that won't support the needs suggested. This will also if they find other locations, create many union jobs. Thank you today for having me.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next we'll hear from Alida.

ALIDA CAMP: Thank you. Thank you for hearing my testimony. My name is Alida Camp. As then Chair of CB8 when Lenox Hill first presented this plan, I sat on the BP Taskforce. I'm currently a CB8 member speak individually. Modernization though I necessary but not this way. Hospital beds are needed in New York's hospital deserts. The acute need has pandemic, including grown since the in lower Manhattan as Beth Israel has closed. Lenox Hill brings patients from its emergency room in the village to the Lenox Hill Hospital uptown, miles away to be admitted. While he states that it has a hospital in the village, when questioned, Dr. Baker

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 116

acknowledged that is has only eight beds. Lenox Hill

intends to be a luxury destination. When it unveiled

the plans, the website highlighted crystal

chandeliers, fall like amenities, a Michelin chef,

and quoted patient who liked being in the hospital so

much, she didn't want to leave.

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Even now it talks about the views from the tower. Are the views a significant reason for the plan tower height? The hospitals location is a prime selling point. Perhaps it doesn't want to move to a hospital desert because no other hospital has a park avenue location.

To credit height reduction from 500 plus feet is to treat imagination as reason. Lenox Hill rejected community input when I was Chair and still rejects Compare MSK. Since there is more to do to it. as Council Member appropriately scale this plan Powers said, it would be appropriate to vote no until it becomes the best it can be for a community and If they get approval now, where is the incentive to make changes including for late night noise? Modernize but not to build this opposed Zoning and context must mean something. tower. There are alternatives and construction costs more in

an occupied building. Do no harm the hypocritic oath requires. The building will do harm to the community where it wants to be and the communities where it does not want to be. The last thing, please vote and advocate against the Mayor's Charter Commission proposal that removes City Council and Community

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. You could go.

Board input from some land use decisions. Thank you.

VANESSA ARONSON: Thank you. Good afternoon Chair Riley and Council Member Powers. My name is Vanessa Aronson. I live on East 74<sup>th</sup> Street and I am a local community advocate. I join Community Board 8, community to protect our Lenox Hill neighborhood, friends of the upper east side historic district, the New York Landmarks Conservancy Carnegie neighbors, CIVITAS and thousands of community members and strongly urging you to reject Lenox Hill Hospitals proposal in its current form and require the modifications recommended by CB8 are made.

Due to the extensive scope of the proposed hospital expansion, there are significant negative impacts to the community and to city hospital infrastructure. Along with members of Community Board 8, I work diligently to analyze and assess this

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 118 rezoning proposal since it was proposed over six ago. The application would authorize a protracted hospital expansion to enlarge Lenox Hill Hospital far beyond what is permitted under current for a paltry increase zoning all of just 25 additional patient beds.

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As a Lenox Hill patient myself, who delivered my son there just a little over a year ago, I appreciate the need for renovation and do support necessary hospital upgrades and I also applaud Lenox Hill's committed to employ union labor in such renovations. However, the scope of the proposal is not justified and would have detrimental implications.

Furthermore, the project would involve prolonged periods of construction during and outside of business hours for at least nine to eleven years, which would be highly disruptive to the community and have implications for citywide hospital infrastructure.

As has already been mentioned, this hospital expansion project will not address unmet public health needs on the upper east side or make needed hospital services more accessible. Ultimately, upgraded patient rooms will increase the cost and

decrease accessibility of receiving in patient services at Lenox Hill Hospital for the uninsured and under insured New Yorkers. It's unjustifiably extensive when it negatively impacts city hospital infrastructure and would unnecessarily disrupt the neighborhood for a decade. So, I strongly urge you to reject Lenox Hill Hospitals current proposal. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. There being no questions, this panel is excused. Thank you so much. Next, we'll hear from Dennis McSpedon, Jeffrey Lafata, and Emmanuel Debois.

Following we'll hear from Casandra Berger, Doon Aretsus(S?), Neil Selkirk, and Anne Namm. We'll begin first with Dennis.

DENNIS MCSPEDON: Good afternoon. My name is Dennis McSpedon. I am another Local 3 electrician. I worked hospital constructions for over a decade. I've been on the Cornell Wheel Medical Project, New York Presbyterian, DHK and also the new MSK project.

Lenox is a typical medical hospital with the same endeavors. I understand the worries from the residents for the congestion etc.., which does come with construction, I will agree. I've been doing

4 on the upper east side. Like I said, I was there for ten years. They have pedestrian safety that would 5

relationships I did have at the construction project

120

cross people across the streets, try to limit car 6

7 accidents. It actually helped out a lot and they

were there for years. A hospital does take a long 8

It's very intricate wiring, time to go up.

to an electrical, especially when it comes 10

11 electrician installation. I will say a couple of

other things. This project is about having upgrades

13 and better medical care.

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As we've seen the rates of people getting medical care are tremendous. They're through the roof, in the millions. 4,000 babies being delivered annually by Lenox Hill, that's tremendous. Who wants them in a facility that's 100 years old, could have risk of infection, etc., etc.? We spoke about the single bedrooms, much needed. We totally understand. don't know how many times we've been at the hospitals and you deal with some people that you might not want to be next to or the screaming and plus another exposure to more risks of infection with more than single beds.

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The shortened construction timeline has been addressed. The small height has been proposed. I mean we are New York City; we're supposed to be the best in the world and here we are with outdated infrastructure to take care of our residents.

I think it's time we wake up and invest in our health care the way it looks like it's going to turn out to be. Thank you for your time today.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. I just want to make a quick note to the online witnesses. We will be transitioning to online in the next 20 to 25 minutes okay. Next, we'll hear from Jeffrey Lafata.

JEFFREY LAFATA: Good afternoon everyone. Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you all today. I'm the Director of Operations at Lenox Hill's Hospitals Emergency Department and I've been with Lenox Hill for the last 15 years. I have seen the organizations commitment to continue this improvement. I want to emphasize the critical need for infrastructure upgrades at Lenox Hill Hospital that directly impact the health and safety of our community.

First, I want to bring us back to our emergency departments capacity. Currently, we have 34 care

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training annually.

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 123

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I want to draw your attention to the proposed ambulance bay. This initiative is crucial for improving the transition of care from the field to the emergency room. The existing set up blocks the street, causing unnecessary traffic congestion that blocks - that delays critical care and time for patients.

With an upgraded ambulance bay, we can facilitate swift and efficient patient transfers, ensuring that those in need receive the timely treatment that they deserve.

Witnessing patients, families struggling to bring themselves in or a patient from the street with horn honking in inclement weather is not a standard we uphold ourselves to, and so infrastructure improvements are absolutely required. Thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Do we have an Emmanuel here? Okay, you guys are excused. Next, we're going to hear from Casandra, Doon, Neil and Anne.

The following panel will consists of Bryan Verona, Rachel Storch, Lenore and Andrea Goldwin. We could begin first with Casandra.

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CASANDRA BERGER: Hello. Hi, good afternoon. name is Casandra Berger. I live at 812 Park Avenue, two blocks away from Lenox Hill Hospital. I'm on my Board and we are opposed to the current I have lived on the upper east side for the past 25 years and raised my two children there and would love to try to maintain its residential neighborhood character. The proposed ten plus years of construction, uhm, the closure of lanes on Park Avenue and Lex Avenue, the traffic and pedestrian congestion would all be hugely disruptive. that modernization is necessary but the scope of the proposed expansion is completely unnecessary.

It will only add a nominal number of beds but it will increase base for elective surgeries and labor delivery rooms. I dispute the notion that elective surgeries and baby deliveries constitute health care for patients in their most vulnerable moments.

This is about profits. Northwell is in the epicenter of a landmarked residential neighborhood and its proposed expansion is tantamount to throwing this quiet, family grenade into friendly neighborhood and it will destroy its close fabric. The proposed expansion is just like the

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supposed modernization that Robert Moses tried to
force on Greenwich Village that was successfully
opposed by local residents. In hindsight, Moses's
proposed plans are viewed with horror and their
defeat is studied by politicians and urban planners
alike for maintaining healthy neighborhoods. Ten
plus years of the construction is your child's entire
grade school life from K-8. If this proposal is
approved, people will move to the suburbs or another

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These hospital dollars should be spent in other boroughs that we know from COVID desperately need the medical care and union jobs.

state and this special neighborhood will be lost.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Doon.

DOON AREBUS: My name is Doon Arebus(SP?). In acknowledging receipt of one of my several letters to you Keith Powers, Caroline Ruffcan wrote that you were continuing to advocate for a reduction in the timeline and the height of the building. Only two of about a dozen extremely astute community objections to the most recent Lenox Hill Hospital renovation proposal.

Just as Northwell has ignored the well-reasoned wisdom of the community, it appears to have ignored

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One of my main concerns is that if the hospital fails to deliver on its promises, there are no penalties and therefore no incentives to avoid making empty promises. We can only hope that contrary to

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recent past experience the members of the City
Council will have the courage and independence to
choose to do what is right, rather than what is
expedient. We know who you are, we will not forget.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Doon.

DOON AREBUS: Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Next, we'll hear from Neil.

My name is Neil Selkirk. NEIL SELKIRK: I am a patient at Lenox Hill Hospital. My daughter was born there. Until I retired from teaching, I was a member of the UAW. The proud union members here should realize that they are being used by Northwell Health. Lenox Hill Hospital is going to be rebuilt anyway. Your jobs are secure. But if it moved, If Lenox Hill moved, there would be double the construction jobs created under the plan that they are endorsing at the moment that you guys, the union guys. opposed to the renovation of Lenox Hill Hospital but the proposition under discussion is not about the renovation of Lenox Hill Hospital. The matter under consideration today is about the planned construction of a massive completely unnecessary and under current zoning, illegal tower on top of the space presently occupied by Lenox Hill Hospital.

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This huge tower would be utterly out of place in this residential community and will, if built as planned, over ten or more years, simply wreck one of Manhattan's most vibrant and precious neighborhoods.

96.5 percent of local respondents and voters are opposed.

The proposed monolith was designed from the outset as nothing more or less than a vast monument to the greater glory of Northwell Health and its retiring CEO who admitted to the financial press that the buildings planned huge size is essential to Northwell's capacity to appear dominant in the presence of its longer established and more famous health care neighbors.

This tower serves no socially redeeming purpose whatsoever. The proposal is drenched in corporate narcissism and greed. The construction of this tower would in fact become an eternal monument to the corruption and failure of representative government in this city that we all claim to love. To vote in favor of this construction is literally unconscionable. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Anne.

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2 ANNE NAMM: My name is Anne Namm. I am urging

3 members of the Committee to vote no on the extreme,

4 unnecessary, and unprecedented expansion of Lenox

5 | Hill Hospital.

The current plan calls for a huge 436 foot or 390 foot tower. The size of a mid-town office building, right in the middle of a residential neighborhood and a decade of construction. And of this so hospital can add just 25 more rooms. They should renovate and modernize, just not at this size and scale. Community Board 8 listened and voted it down. This is not just an issue for the upper east side where there are more hospital beds by far than any neighborhood in the city. Health equity is a major Northwell's billions of dollars are better spent where the need is, in hospital deserts like lower Manhattan and other boroughs. Northwell should fix Lenox Hill Hospital and use the resources in neighborhoods where it is needed. Please stand with the community and vote no. This is a vanity project that will not only cause untold traffic, safety issues, noise and pollution for the next ten years that will change the face of a thriving residential neighborhood forever. It sets a dangerous precedent

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 130 for extreme upzoning in residential neighborhoods throughout the city. We trust in you to do the right thing for our neighborhood. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. There being no questions, this panel is excused. Thank you for your testimony.

The last panel I will call consists of Bryan Verona, Rachel Storch, Lenore Pasavante(SP?), Andrea Goldwin and George Janes. If I did not call your name that is the last panel I have for in person testimony. If you want to testify, please see one of the Sergeant at Arms to submit a speakers card. We'll begin first with Bryan. Bryan Verona? Okay uh Rachel?

RACHEL STORCH: Good afternoon Chairman Riley. Councilman Powers. My name is Rachel Storch, I am a mother of four children. I delivered all of them at Lenox Hill and I have a special place in my heart for the hospital and for the doctors and nurses and all of the others who are on the front lines every day ensuring a standard of excellence for all those who walk in the front door of the hospital seeking care.

For the last 15 years, I have lived at  $74^{\text{th}}$  and Lexington. It is where I intend to continue raising

make up the city's east side.

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my children, and I am here today as a member of the community to express my deep concern about the scope and scale of the project. The construction timeline and the ensuing traffic congestion, noise and other disruption will have a significant adverse impact on quality of life in a neighborhood known for quality of life. One of the spectacular neighborhoods that

Having recently concluded a campaign for City Council in the district that includes the hospital and having been well positioned to listen to those who would be effected by the hospitals plans, I would be remiss if I did not convey the profound concerns and deep distress of the residents in the neighborhood surrounding the hospital regarding the hospitals plans. This issue is top of mind for so For residents, business owners, religious institutions and numerous schools that exist in the shadow of the hospital.

I'll conclude today by urging the Council and the hospital to seek out a compromised position that will support the modernization and growth of the hospital but preserve and protect the quality of life for residents on the east side. It is never too late to

recurrent theme is that we're only adding on 25 beds

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health outcomes.

In the emergency room which we have it's very small but and outdated. By increasing the size of that, it will enhance throughput. So if you are sick, you have an urgent medical problem which is by definition what we see in the emergency room. By quicker throughput, you should have better health outcomes.

Similarly with surgery, if you have a bigger surgical suite, it allows you to be more efficient and can have shortened emergency room times, which is associated with fewer infections. Now Dan, Dr. Baker spoke earlier about the outcomes we have and how we're well regarded. I would argue that's because of the culture of the hospital and the people who work there. If you have good health care workers and you have an average facility, you can still get good care

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 134 but I think what we're asking for is to have good health care workers with an outstanding community which allows us to do even better care.

There was talk earlier - it seems like there's a consensus that people are willing to acknowledge that we need to make changes but despite that, uh, we want to kind of control the scope a little bit. I'm not an architecture, an architect rather but there is not a movement by people within Northwell to try to have a big sized facility. That's expensive. What we want to do is have a facility which is big enough to provide great care for patients but as small as possible otherwise. That will help lower the cost but allow us to provide great care for people. There is definitely a need for hospitals outside of these - CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Dan. You can start wrapping it up.

DAN DUNHAM: Pardon me?

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: You can start wrapping up.

DAN DUNHAM: Okay, I'll do that quickly. I can say that at Northwell, we have a commitment to providing care in other areas as well but this is part of the overall plan. We do provide care downtown. We are the biggest provider of care in

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Staten Island as well. So, there's many points being addressed here but if we don't build up in this hospital, if we're here six years from now, there's a good change we will not continue to exist.

And especially with the big, build, better act.

It's going to be very difficult for a new hospital to

be constructed and you will see over the next couple

of years -

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thanks Dan.

DAN DUNHAM: Thank you, sorry.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Next, we'll hear from Lenora, Lenore. Sorry Lenore.

LENORE PASAVANTE: That's okay. Can you hear me?

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes, we can hear you. Go
ahead.

LENORE PASAVANTE: Great, alright, good afternoon Council Members. Thank you for your time. My name is Lenore Pasavante and I have been a resident of the upper east side for the past 21 years. I'm a registered architect with 30 years' experience but prior to being a registered architect, I was a registered nurse at New York Presbyterian Hospital on the Columbia campus at 168<sup>th</sup> Street, where I worked in the adult surgical ICU's for over 12 years full

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time. I am a member of NYSNA which is the nursing union and I am pro-union and pro-jobs for union workers and absolutely support jobs for construction workers.

While I am not opposed to Northwell building a new hospital, I am opposed to the size and massing of the current proposal. Northwell compares facility to other health care facilities with which they are to compete. These competitors are located on campuses that comprise multiple blocks in areas on the periphery of some residential blocks but mostly commercial blocks and public infrastructure. Cornell and MSK are between 1st and FDR. Columbia is between Broadway and the Henry Hudson Parkway. NYU between When Northwell compared its design 1<sup>st</sup> and the FDR. to taller residential towers in the area, it would be important to note, while Northwell just this morning compared its design to taller residential towers in the area, it would be important to know if those buildings ability to build taller, may have less to do with getting multiple variances as Northwell has and more to do with existing regulations, their ability to purchase air rides and other factors.

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As someone mentioned earlier, comparing the Carlyle to Northwell is like comparing apples to oranges and residential buildings do not generate the traffic and other activities a full service hospital does. The proposed 360 square foot private rooms, that was the average area of the private rooms according to the City Planning issue report. That's a 12 foot by 30 foot room. That's larger than most living rooms.

I do not think the econometric drawings of Option 2 are scaled accurately where it shows the building heights going from 395 to 360. Councilman, I think you should take a closer look at that.

Modernization of the hospital, yes, this proposal no. Thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Andrea?

ANDREA GOLDWIN: Good afternoon Chair Riley and Council Member Powers. I am Andrea Goldwin speaking on behalf of the New York Landmarks Conservancy. The Conservancy opposes this plan which would radically change zoning in this neighborhood. Although the site is not a designated landmark, it contains several historic buildings designed by notable architects York and Sawyer and is surrounded by

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 138

historic districts. This proposal calls for the demolition of those buildings and would drastically disrupt the relationship of the hospital and its

5 neighbors. Everyone knows the city deserves world

6 class medical institutions.

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We appreciate that Lenox Hill needs to upgrade services but there are experts who disagree with the hospitals insistence that this is the only size building that can meet their needs. There must be a way to do this without such negative impact. We urge you to demand revisions that bring this proposal closer to as of right. Perhaps the number of beds, the ceiling heights, the size of mechanical spaces could be reduced. This proposal is not a minor change. The new building would be three times larger than what zoning allows with massive floor plates riveling the freedom tower and exceeding those of any other hospital tower in the area.

In the past, Council has exercised its authority to make changes such as the reduction in height at the blood center. This site deserves the same consideration.

Finally, we have to note that there have been almost no changes to this proposal despite six years

of significant community opposition, proposed alternate plans, testimony from medical experts who question the need for the program and the concerns about citywide health equity. Early on and out of scale Park Avenue Residential Tower was suggested and quickly rescinded. Other than that, through the taskforce, the community engagement, numerous presentations to the Community Board and this ULURP, the project remains essentially the same.

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So Council Members, we ask you to make the changes that will allow both Lenox Hill Hospital and the surrounding community to coexist and thrive. Thank you for the opportunity to express the Conservancy's views.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. And George.

GEORGE JANES: I'm George Janes. I'm the planner who has been helping neighbors on this application.

So, last year, Council held hearings on the closure of hospitals. I listened to them. You heard a lot of concern about equity and hospital deserts at that hearing. Hospital closures and hospital expansions are two sides of the same coin. If you are expanding hospitals in one neighborhood, you are helping to close them in another neighborhood. If

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 140 you care about health equity, the last thing you want to do is expand services in the most over served neighborhood in the city. Yet that's exactly what this application does.

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We are letting hospital administrators develop facilities in locations that serve their needs, not the needs of New Yorkers. We keep approving applications that increase inequity despite Speaker Adams Land Use quidelines, which I've read and enjoy, that tell us that we should "proactively plan to increase access to health care and essential services neighborhoods, particularly across our that have suffered from historic neighborhoods neglect or have high populations of residents with greater support needs." It goes on to later say and to ensure that new development should be paired with swift and effective commitments to provide resources avoids worsening and support that inequities. Improving and expanding Lenox Hill Hospital will not increase demand for hospital services but instead take patients from other hospitals, maybe your hospital. If you find yourself in a whole stop I urge you to vote no or substantially digging. modify this application. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: You got to do this when you want to clap your hands alright? Thank you. Raise the roof. Thank you.

There being no questions, this panel is excused. Thank you so much. If there is no one else in person who wants to testify - is there any one else in person that wants to testify? If you want to testify, please see one of the Sergeants to fill out a speakers card. We're going to transition to online testimony. The first group I'm going to call on consists of Patricia Raciti, Amy Attis, Susan Fells Hill, and Richard Scharf. We'll begin first with Patricia Raciti.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Patricia, if you can hear me, please unmute and you may begin. Patricia Raciti. Patricia Raciti, if you can hear me, please unmute and you may begin. If not, we'll move onto Amy Attis. Amy Attis, if you can hear me, please unmute and you may begin.

22 | SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

AMY ATTIS: Thank you. Thank you very much. I really appreciate this opportunity to air my objections to the proposed tower. The dramatic

4 difficulties this construction and the current plan

5 | will have on the local neighborhood.

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The upper east side of Manhattan as we've heard is currently well saturated with excellent hospitals and other areas of the city are less well served, perpetuating a health care injustice. The project as proposed is stunningly out of line with the Lenox Hill area and its time scope will lead to increased hardship for its neighbors.

Lexington Avenue is slated to be the location of the new main entrance of the larger hospital and this four lane avenue is already severely stressed. The eastern lane reserved for street parking, the western lane a bus lane and one lane is frequently clogged with double parked commercial delivery vehicles and traffic tries to move on the one remaining lane.

Park Avenue with its multiple lanes that are not blogged by commercial vehicle servicing retail stores would more easily accommodate such a new hospital entrance. If this renovation is to proceed, I urge Northwell to do it with the least amount of disturbance and damage to those who live and work in

the neighborhood. The construction will lead to dust, dirt, noise and street closures for years because Northwell prefers to keep operating, rather than doing the project in a fraction of time by closing and using their alternate location during construction. This timing shows further lack of respect for the local community.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Thank you. We're now going to go to Patricia Raciti. I think to unmute you have to hit star six.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

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PATRICIA RACITI: Can everyone hear me?

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: We can hear you.

PATRICIA RACITI: Excellent. Good afternoon and thank you for hearing our comments. Please oppose the Lenox Hill Hospital expansion, which is a plan not about providing needed or improved health care where it's needed, but about profit. Expanding a maternity unit, this is not about improving outcomes. The current one is already blue ribbon rated. This is just to compete with Cornell's Alexander Cohen Tower.

Expanding neurosurgery, we live blocks from HSS. What's the need here that justifies violating

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 144 established zoning laws? None, this is simply because neurosurgery is one of the highest revenue generators for hospitals. And lastly, why does Lenox Hill so stanchly want to remain in the upper east side versus areas with a much higher need for medical care? Look to Emtala, a federal law requiring hospitals to treat all emergency patients regardless of their ability to pay. Staying in the upper east side is just good business for them. Let's engage in true, visionary city planning. Lenox Hill should sell its current plot, raising the money it needs to build a state of the art hospital and relocate to say, Hudson Yards, an area zoned for a hospital, greatly underserved in health care and home to a burgeoning biotech and pharma corridor. This is actually not about construction and community disruption and no one is arguing against more modern facilities or more construction jobs. It's just about whether this location needs another hospital so badly as to justify changing zoning laws. You put this plan with all its zoning violations in areas of the Bronx or Queens and the community leaders would be thrilled. Many stroke victims in those areas

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 145 might not survive, simply because the nearest hospital is too far away.

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So, I encourage Northwell and City Government to demonstrate vision and team up, think about hospital needs, community needs, and the city's needs. The current project lacks business judgement and civic-

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. We'll now hear from Susan Fell Hill.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Thank you. Your time expired.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

SUSAN FELL HILL: Good afternoon. Thank you very much. I have lived on the corner of 77th and Park for the last 28 years. I raised my daughter here. This expansion has been framed by Northwell as an attempt, an effort to improve health equity and serve the community, which begs the question which community? We just heard the Medicaid statistics from another witness. A dismal 18 percent of Northwell's patients overall receive Medicaid. 15 percent of those receiving maternal care.

Compare this with 50 percent at many other hospitals. It's lovely that they seized construction during the AP exams at Wagner High School near their  $3^{\rm rd}$  Avenue campus, would that they would show the

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 146
same respect on 77<sup>th</sup> Street. Where until very recently their service trucks were parked on the sidewalk, creating an enormous risk for many of the pedestrians, many of them children.

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ambulances are not the only sources congestion Dr. Baker. Their valet parking service, which was not mentioned by anyone working for the hospital, are a great cause of delays in traffic and congestion. Which of their patients does this valet parking service serve? Certainly not those taking the six train. Northwell's brand of humanity was on full display last Sunday morning at 10:00 a.m. when I saw a homeless gentleman run out of the hospital and begin to defecate on the street. A passing EMT encouraged him to go into the hospital. gentleman explained that he had just been turned away and proceeded to do his business on the street. understand security concerns but surely someone at the hospital could have escorted him to a bathroom so that he could relieve himself with dignity.

As a granddaughter of a union member and a proud member of the Writers Guild of America myself, I am sympathetic to my union brothers and sisters.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Thank you. Your time expired.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 147
SUSAN FALL HILL: Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: The next panel - this panel is excused. Thank you so much for your testimony. The next panel we'll be calling up consist of Lynal Breck, Benjamin Marcus, Jan Terhar, and Evelyn Finster. We'll begin first with Lynal Breck.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin. Lynal, if you can hear me, please unmute and you may begin.

LYNAL BRECK: Yes, hello everyone. I just need 20 seconds for my notes, I'm sorry. I'm asking of the Council to put this project on hold. Firstly, Dr. Baker's answer to why they can't relocate, I found his answer to be very weak because many of our patients rely on the six train. I'm sure there are patients using other subway lines in areas with fewer bus routes that would be delighted if Northwell relocate.

Secondly, to use Dr. Baker's words, his trouble understanding why Northwell can't build its tower because the Carlyle is also tall. I believe most of us understand the difference very well. The iconic Carlyle was built in 1930. Nobody other than Northwell is in favor of building that tall, not even anyone who has spoke in favor of the project today.

### SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 148

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The only argument heard from the individuals who spoke in favor of the proposed project was that the hospital needed to be modernized and create jobs. None have said why they would be opposed to Northwell modernizing the hospital without building a lower structure and that there might be more union workers speaking after me, who will be telling us how the hospital needs to be modernized, without telling us why it needs to be modernized this tall or why they don't want to see it relocated.

In fact, if it relocated, it would generate many more jobs. Northwell is saying they could - they would have to reduce the services they can provide but have failed to tell us that they are already expanding their offering services by currently building new structures nearby on the upper east side.

I strongly urge you to reject the project in its current form and ask Northwell to come up with alternatives instead and to work closely with Community Board 8. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next, we'll hear from Benjamin Marcus.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

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BENJAMIN MARCUS: Hi, I'm Benjamin Marcus and I'm Architect and a neighbor, not employed by Northwell and I am not insane or any [INAUDIBLE 02:54:25] with people of power, so I am in opposition. In this venal grasping proposal, Northwell really shows itself to be a luxury real estate development company macerating as a health care company and this design is a visual monstrosity and an arrogant breach of zoning and what should be obvious, simple levels of taste.

Comparing this oversized staff to get an exercise of competitive banality to the handmade art that goes splendor of the Carlyle, exposes the level of the designers snideness. It can not be confused with [INAUDIBLE 02:54:56]. The Carlyle, by its elegant height and width ratio and its sober ordain materials presides as a beacon of stability and decorum over the upper east side. Its singularity compared to its neighbors, asks all the more so for protection and exactly such aggressively ugly this. as And designers claim that making the building shorter would force a reduction of services is entirely are a myriad disingenuous. There of configuring related programmatic functions, including

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 150 for example, you've seen the currently falling real estate prices through acquired reconfigure or repurpose existing lower rise buildings.

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There are infinite ways to design if there was any concern or circumspection about a scale surrounding residential neighborhood. And a note about these proceedings, I sat through the entire, more than six and a half hours of public testimony of the City Planning Commission on this issue on May 21<sup>st</sup> and all of the scores of criticism, neighbors and the interested people who rose to express of citizens, neighbors and interest of people who rose to express their concerns. The only people and a tiny fraction it was who could muster or fane a positive thing about this project were directly employed by the applicant. The entire rest of the testimony by the people who would be effected by the outside of the building rather than the inside was overwhelmingly and viceroy scathing. If the Planning Commission come up with the idea and then proceeded to approve the application, demonstrates conspicuous -

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Thank you. Your time expired.

BENJAMIN MARCUS: For the democratic process.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 151

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Benjamin. Next,
we'll hear from Jan Terhar.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Jan, if you can hear me, please unmute and you may begin. Jan, if you can hear me, please unmute. If Jan's not there, we can move on to Evelyn Finster. Evelyn, if you can hear me, please unmute and you may begin.

EVELYN FINSTER: Thank you. Can you hear me?

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Okay, thank you. Good afternoon and thanks for this opportunity. I'm testifying in strong opposition to the Northwell's application to massively expand Lenox Hill Hospital.

My family has lived across the street from the hospital for 45 years and I have participated in almost every forum when Northwell pursued their plans for Lenox Hill since the initial presentation in 2019.

So, I've seen first hand how Northwell proports to listen to their neighbors while actually showing utter disregard for the wellbeing of the community. Northwell's proposal to build an extraordinarily oversized facility in the middle of our dense residential neighborhood will severely damage the

community. The negative impacts wont be felt won't be felt, not only during a long and disruptive construction period but permanently as the resulting facility will rob us of light and air, clog our streets and depress our home balance. It is hard to even imagine how Northwell can stage and execute their construction plans without paralyzing the neighborhood for years. Given that that they had to close our block on 76<sup>th</sup> Street for entire days twice in recent months in order to erect a crane and replace a single MRI machine at a time.

It is astonishing that Northwell seeks to double its square footage without adding meaningfully to the number of patients who will be served and without adding a single health care job. It is clear that the size of the facility is largely driven by their pursuit of having only single bedded rooms. Single bedded rooms are a luxury, not a necessity and in order to keep the hospital to a scalable size, and I mean under 250 feet in height with respect to city under 400 is too high. They must give up their single bedded rooms only design and determine the best mix of rooms to maximize their occupancy.

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### SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 153

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In terms of coverage by insurance, in this current political environment where cuts to Medicaid have sadly progressed and Medicare is by no means safe; it is impossible to ensure that such rooms will be accessible to patients on public insurance. We're grateful to the thoughtful work of CB8 and their ultimate recommendation to reject Northwell's application without important conditions.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Thank you. Your time expired.

EVELYN FINSTER: May I finish the rest of my sentence please?

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes, finish up.

EVELYN FINSTER: Thank you. We're shocked by the City Planning Commissions approval and Manhattan Borough President Levine's recommendation to approve. Their comments could not have been written better by Northwell's own PR firm. This is not a matter of then preference of the few. The community is not grappling with the proposal. We are outraged and reasonably and vehemently opposed. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you and Jan, can you please press star six to speak? Jan, can you please press star six to speak?

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Jan, if you can hear me, to unmute you have to press star six. Okay, so Jan dropped off so we're going to - this panel is excused. We're going to move onto the next panel, which consists of Pierre Van Boxdale, John Auxman and Goodbody and Cloey Davis. We'll begin first with Pierre Van Boxdale.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

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PIERRE VAN BOXDALE: Hi, my name is Pierre Van Boxdale. I stand to express my strong opposition for Northwell Lenox Hill Hospital application as it has been submitted. This is not in renovation; this is an expansion project. A modernization project that's an expansion project. The proposed plan would significantly diminish the quality of life of my community and be detrimental to our neighborhood.

While I believe the Lenox Hill Hospital renovation should occur, the plan needs to be modified to exist within the existing zone limit. Furthermore, all discussions on the renovation, this includes the neighborhood community organizations that have not been part of the planning phases. My family and health care professionals have resided at

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 155
D77th Street since the 60's, one block from the hospital.

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I think growing up and presently living in this community, I have witnessed Northwell's increasing presence since their acquisition of Lenox Hill Hospital. The concept of transforming Lennox Hill Hospital a destination hospital on the upper east side has all been earmarked of an ambitious excessive project, which is unnecessary given that our area is already well served by six existing hospitals.

The Northwell Health services required for their extension project hospital cannot be squeezed into the current footprint. This will require the community to suffer nine to eleven years of construction zones which will effect quality of life. I respectfully urge you to vote against this application. Thank you for letting me uhm, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next we'll hear from John Auxman.

22 SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: John, if you can hear me, please unmute and you may begin. John Auxman? John, if you hear me, please press star six. If anyone is

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 156 on the phone, if I call your name, you're going to have to press star six to unmute. John, if you hear me please press star six to unmute.

JOHN AUXMAN: Can you hear me now?

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes, go ahead.

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JOHN AUXMAN: Okay, very good. Thank you all for taking the time to let me express my views. I'll be brief.

There are four things that I wanted to say and I think they should be a concern to all of you. Number one, you've been lied to about the beds and the capacity. The reason I say that has to do with this piece of paper that comes to New York State, the Department of Health and this is as of last week, the bed capacity. According to them, Northwell's beds are 344 in number versus the 450 they claim today. They had 86 beds free by under the 344 concept as of last week but adding in the 106 missing beds, 192 total were unoccupied. That should cause you some concern about what the 450 going to 475 beds really means.

The second has been said already with the ten years, which is just too long for a reasonable project and the idea that they could maybe seize

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 157 hospital operations if this is indeed that important to them and the construction get back to business more quickly.

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The third thing is, I'd like you to reflect on your own constituents needs when you look at the kind of complexion of this deal. In this monodon era that we're in Medicaid but remember does not pay for single room occupancy. They've already told you how many Medicaid patients they have but those people would not be able to enjoy anything that they're about to come up with. By the way, most other have exclusively single hospitals do not occupancy and I think that will give you an idea that maybe this is a private for the rich affordability. Forget about it.

Lastly, alternative plan has been no even considered let alone presented. 475 beds 450 isn't magic, 400 no. magic, They have according to New York State. Dispute it if you will. They're not even sending the CEO for this most important project to speak to you. That speaks louder than anything. Thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Alright thank you. I just want to take a second to acknowledge the youth

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 158

leadership from Flushing Chinese Business Association
which is here with us in the Chambers. Thank you so
much for being a part of this process. Clap it up
for them please. Alright, next we're going to move

on to Anne Goodbody. Anne Goodbody, if you can hear

7 me, please unmute and you may begin.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

ANNE GOODBODY: Can you hear me?

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes, we can.

ANNE GOODBODY: Thank you. My name is Anne Goodbody. I'm an upper east side Native. astounded that the City Planning Commission approved Northwell's plan without change, totaling ignoring the community. It was shameful. There is nothing that can justify a hospital this grandiose scale, which is far beyond what is necessary to make an excellent community hospital. It is also a complete of resources when hospital waste in access affordable health care are lacking in the rest of the city and this plan will result in very expensive health care in order to cover its \$2.5 billion capital investment and higher operating costs. Just do the math.

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Northwell would have you believe that this is the 3 only possible plan to deliver quality health care and that is far from true. They prefer to build their palace with a small increase in rooms but all of the large scale, which they say is necessary, absolutely 6 7 not true. You can refer to the Facility Guidelines Institute, which develops quidelines for hospitals and health care facilities which they then use to develop their own codes. 10

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The Lennox Hill design of single rooms is well in excess of those guidelines. We are also over bedded in the upper east side while patients in the rest of the city do not have access close to home. As it is, Lenox Hill has a very high vacancy rate, which argues for reducing bed count, not increasing it. I accept the need for single occupancy rooms but not what Northwell is designing. Therefore the need for fewer rooms combined with a mix of smaller room sizes for a range of procedures and diagnosis leads to conclusion that they need to renovate or build a smaller hospital.

Further, building such a grand hospital may draw well insured patients from hospitals from other parts of the city, harming their already thin margins.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 160 request to zoning changes in residential area are extreme, unprecedented, and totally unnecessary and this is -

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Thank you, your time expired.

ANNE GOODBODY: In the midst of federal cut backs, I ask you to vote no.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you Ms. Goodbody.

Lastly, we'll hear from Cloey Davis.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

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CLOEY DAVIS: Hello and thank you. I'm Cloey Davis, a Lenox Hill neighbor. Next to me is a painting of an historic Lenox Hill hospital entrance on 76<sup>th</sup> Street, which we had commission for my daughters birth.

I walked out of that beautiful building two months ago with my newborn and by the way, this proposal would tear it down. I'm here to speak in opposition to this greedy expansion plan by Northwell. One, this project would illegally exceed the neighborhood zoning limits, allegedly to better serve more patients but Northwell is already building all over the upper east side and the city to expand its services. That should tell you that this is simply the wrong place for this humungous project.

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 161

Two, the size and scale is largely to accommodate uninterrupted services, except for the emergency room. That should tell you this isn't about altruism, it's about profits.

there's already Three, а much higher concentration of hospital beds on the upper east side than in other neighborhoods in New York City and there are so many other neighborhoods where Northwell could build that have both the need and the real estate. That should tell you this isn't about pragmatism; it's about prestige and Park Avenue. Lenox Hill should invest in and modernize this site but it should do so in a realistic way. This is a community hospital in a residential area with strict zoning laws that are there to protect the neighbors that call these blocks home. This is not a place to build a gargantuan flagship hospital that could build elsewhere. Northwell certainly be protect and nurture what it has in Lenox Hill. turn it into something that it isn't aspire to through an absurd proposal and at great costs to the residents here. This is corporate greed. It's not sensible and I urge the Council to vote no.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. There being no panel, this panel is excused. The next panel we're going to call up consists of Michelle Jeffrey, Raya Sinha, Elaine Levy and Feliz Cohen. We'll be hearing first with Michelle Jeffrey.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: If you are on the phone, please press star six to unmute. If you are on the phone, press star six to unmute. Michelle Jeffrey.

MICHELLE JEFFREY: I'm here.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Alright, go ahead.

MICHELLE JEFFREY: Can you hear me?

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Yes.

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MICHELLE JEFFREY: Okay, well thank you very much. I am not a Lenox Hill employee. I grew up and live on the upper east side including Park Avenue and 74<sup>th</sup> Street which allows me to identify the Park Avenue syndrome, a very entitled population fearing for the real estate. It is a self-involved group. The greater good must come first and by the way some of these changes will improve your real estate value.

These people realize changes have to be made. They don't want the inconvenience but you cannot have it both ways. These changes will improve everything

about what goes on in the neighborhood. Patient care is so critical, I don't have to enumerate the benefits, Dr. Baker did that. If you have ever been a patient or a visitor, you know these changes impact

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Hospitals do this because they have to in order to help the community. They do not do it on a lark. This is too hard, it's a lot of work and if we have learned anything from the COVID experience, it is that we need this hospital, not just to upgrade but remain open during the process. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next we'll hear from Raya Sinha, Raya.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

everyone for the better.

RAYA SINHA: Hi, thank you so much for allowing me to testify. Not only am I a proud employee of Lenox Hill and Northwell but I'm also a very happy resident of the Lennox Hill neighborhood. My husband and I live at 78<sup>th</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> and we are four blocks from Lenox Hill Hospital. Our young children go to PS 158 down the street and we've lived on the upper east side for over ten years.

My husband and I have both devoted our livelihoods to patient care and have also built our

moving to an outpatient setting but with that when a

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 165
patient does need to be admitted, they are typically
having many more complex health issues and we need to
be able to provide the advancements in care that in
patients today require.

Without a new hospital for our patients, we're doing a disservice to them, their families and the community we love. I understand the difficulties that come with the construction and the development. I know that it will be myself and my children stuck in the less than ten avenue traffic and I can truly appreciate the work that will need to be done to make these improvements. It's never an easy process but it's a necessary evil to bring the right services to our community.

We all felt the same way about the 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue Subway. It felt never ending and burdensome but at the end of the day, it provided critical transportation to our neighborhoods.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Thank you. Your time expired.

RAYA SINHA: Thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next we'll hear from Elaine Levy.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 166

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Elaine Levy. Elaine Levy, if
you hear me, please unmute and you may begin. Okay
we'll move next to Feliz Cohen. Feliz Cohen, if you

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

can hear me, please unmute and you may begin.

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FELIZ COHEN: Thank you. Can you hear me now?

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you, I just got So, I just want to thank you for this opportunity to speak today. I'm here to express my strong support for the Lenox Hill Hospital Redevelopment Project and Zoning Approvals. As an upper east side resident first, a former patient, and then an employee. This project is about rightsizing to require code and safety regulations, which means bigger. There is no option. The codes require certain sizes, certain top heights and the use of private rooms. This project is about aligning Lenox physical infrastructure with Hill's it's already world class care and ensuring that the community is served and the patients who seek our care have access to safe and responsive hospital environments.

An environment that is being planned for a sicker population and requiring more complex services. The mixed truth and the lack of charitable assumption

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 167 that I have heard in this meeting by my community members is so disheartening. It carries this undertone of not in my backyard, prioritizing property values are inconvenience over access to safe health care for all. The hospital is very sensitive to disruption and has promised to work with the adjacent residents and community leaders to mitigate We have to do this as well. We are staying risk. open. We are going to be caring for patients day and night and so we must be sensitive to disruption. will remain fully functional, including our ED for the individual who spoke about concerns passionately about her brother. We will be here for that care and we will not be any disruption to caring for our patients.

Another fact -

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Thank you. Your time expired.

FELIZ COHEN: Okay, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Elaine Levy. Elaine Levy, if you are there, please unmute and you may begin. If you are on the phone please press star six.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 168

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Okay, we don't have Ms.

Elaine Levy.

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We're moving onto the last panel which consists of Eileen Toback, Barbara Zinn Moore and Kevin Brown. If I did not call your name and you want to testify and you're online, please use the raise hand function, so we can make sure that your testimony is heard. We will first begin - who is this? Sorry.

EILEEN TOBACK: My apologies, it's Eileen Toback.

I was the next one on the list.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Oh, go ahead Ms. Toback.

EILEEN TOBACK: Okay thank you. Hello, my name is Eileen Toback and I am the Executive Director of the New York Professional Nurses Union, representing the more than 1,000 nurses at Lenox Hill Hospital. Our union strongly supports this redevelopment plan. I'm also a neighbor living nine blocks away. Every day these nurses care for patients from over 200 zip codes, people from every borough, every walk of life insured or not and they do it with excellence, compassion and zero shortcuts. The building they work in does not meet the world class standard of care that they deliver. The hospital is aging and it cannot accommodate today's needs let alone tomorrows

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 170 that define hospital operations. The reality is, the current building impacts those decisions every day creating challenges that only this redevelopment can solve. If you really want to know what a hospital needs and what is best for patients, always ask nurses.

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Please support this application not just for the building but for the people who fill it with courage and care.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Thank you. Your time expired.

EILEEN TOBACK: We need a hospital that lives up to the city that it deserves. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next we'll hear from Barbara Zinn Moore.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

BARBARA ZINN MOORE: Hi, my name is Barbara Zinn Moore and I'm honored to serve as Chair of the Auxiliary of Lenox Hill Hospital and I'm not an employee but more than that, I am here tonight as a member of this community, as a New Yorker who like so many of you depends on Lenox Hill, not just as a hospital but as a lifeline. For me, this is personal. My grandson was born at Lenox Hill and that day will forever stay in memory. When families

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 171 welcome new life, when emergencies strike, or when our loved ones need world class medical care, Lenox Hill is there but here's the truth, while the doctors and nurses at Lenox Hill are among the best in the world, the hospital itself, the infrastructure, the emergency department, the ambulance access doesn't reflect that excellence. This proposal is not about expansion for expansion sake. It's about ensuring that Lenox Hill can continue to service at the level we deserve with a new state of the art emergency department to provide privacy and efficiency. modern dedicated ambulance entrance and improved I understand change subway entrance. be difficult, however what's even more challenging needing urgent medical care in a facility that no longer meets the requirements of this growing city. We should not have to choose between world class doctors in a world class hospital. We deserve both. Lenox Hill has been a pillar of this community for generations. This plan ensures it will continue to be one for generations to come. I urge you to

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support it. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. Next, we'll hear from Kevin Brown.

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KEVIN BROWN: Good afternoon. My name is Dr. Kevin Brown. I am a registered nurse with over 38 years of in hospital based experience. I'm the Chief Nursing Officer of Lenox Hill Hospital, representing more than 1,000 registered nurses who deliver nursing services across Lenox Hill.

I am thankful for the opportunity to contribute the nursing voice, the development of a modernized hospital understanding that every New Yorker will eventually benefit from the care of a hospital based registered nurse in their lifetime. A new hospital will enhance the Lenox Hill nurses ability to provide the highest quality nursing care by providing us with a state of the art practice environment. We're nurses, a new hospital means better work spaces, advanced technology and improved resources, allowing us to deliver even safer, more effective patient centered care, which ultimately benefits everyone in this room on this call and the entire community.

A new hospital is a necessary and monumental step forward, not just for the infrastructure of health care but for the wellbeing of every patient, family, nurse, and health care professional who enters its

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES 173 walls. I urge you to vote yes, thanking you all in advance for your support in making this vision a reality. Enjoy this day.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Okay, this panel is excused. The next panel I'm going to call consists of Chad Perky and Loney Levy. We'll begin first with Chad Perky. Chad Perky, if you can hear me, please unmute and you may begin.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

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CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Chad Perky?

CHAD PERKY: Yes, thank you Chair. On behalf of the Association for a Better New York or ABNY, I am speaking today to express our strong support for the proposed rezoning of the Lenox Hill Hospital site.

The hospital, which is called Lenox Hill home for over 160 years has requested rezoning actions to facilitate a modernization of its facilities that will allow it to meet current and future standards of care for members of this community, the borough and the city at large.

Over the past six years as the hospital has consulted with community members and stakeholders, it has demonstrated a commitment to balancing its needs with those of the community. As a result, the

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hospital has provided these plans to better address
concerns of neighbors while also maintaining its
numerous responsibilities to maintain care, improve
its standard of care and improve future operations,
which will allow it to be both a better neighbor and
a health care provider.

We commend the hospital for maintaining dialogue with community members throughout this multiyear planning process and ultimately putting forth a proposal before you today with its reduced building height and streamline construction timeline. strongly urge you to support this vital project and realize its outside benefits to the city's health care system, supporting the future viability of a institution that has local literally served its neighborhood for over 16 decades and allow the hospital to improve its operations in order to be both a better neighbor and health care provider for Thank you for hearing and considering our the city. support.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you and Loney Levy.

LONEY LEVY: Yes, I'm here.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Go ahead.

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LONEY LEVY: Good afternoon everyone. My name is Loney Levy, I'm a practicing emergency physician and Chief Medical Officer of Lenox Hill Hospital. I'm here before you today to advocate for a project of vital importance to our community, the redevelopment of Lenox Hill Hospital.

This isn't just about bricks and morter, it's about ensuring our ability to deliver the highest quality care to our patients for generations to come.

This redevelopment will modernize our aging infrastructure, expand crucial services and enhance our capacity to meet the evolving health care needs of our community.

On a personal note, as a father of premature twins who spend six weeks in our neonatal ICU, I've witnessed first hand the critical role our hospital plays in the lives of families like mine. This experience has deepened my commitment to ensuring Lenox Hill remains a beacon of hope and healing. I urge you to approve this plan and join us in building a healthier future for our community. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RILEY: Thank you. I'm going to stand at ease for 30 seconds. If you are online and would like to testify, please use the raise hand

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ZONING AND FRANCHISES function. If you are in the Chambers, please see one of the Sergeant at Arms to testify. I will stand at ease for the next 30 seconds. [03:25:01]-[03:25:20]. There being no other members of the public who wish to testify regarding LU's 339, 340, and 341, relating to Lenox Hill Hospital proposal, the public hearing is now closed and the items are laid over. That concludes today's business. I would like to thank the members of the public, my colleagues, Subcommittee Counsel, Land Use and other Council Staff and the Sergeant at Arms for participating in

today's meeting. This meeting is hereby adjourned.

14 Thank you. [GAVEL]

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World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date September 9, 2025\_\_\_\_\_